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CRITICAL POSITION IN IRELAND.

DAIL EIREANN IN SESSION.

De Valera Reiterates Claim to Separation.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 16.
At Dublin crowds stood for hours in the pouring rain in the most orderly manner awaiting the opening of the Mansion House for the momentous session of Dail Eireann, this being the first meeting since the election of a Parliament. The gathering sat in the historic Round Room, with Parnell's portrait hung above the Speaker's chair. Two thousand were present, apart from members of Dail Eireann. The balcony round the room was packed with men and women standing and sitting. The front portion of the floor was reserved. Members were accommodated on green leather benches with gorgeously upholstered divans and settees. All sprang to their feet cheering wildly when Mr. De Valera and the members of the Cabinet entered. A dead silence fell when Mr. O'Kelly, recently returned from abroad, took the Speaker's chair. The Chaplain read prayers in Irish, and the roll-call evoked fresh enthusiasm. The House adjourned after electing the Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Later.
Mr. De Valera, addressing Dail Eireann, reiterated Ireland's claim to separation from Britain, and said that the only Government the people recognised was the Ministry of Dail Eireann. He further said that Dail Eireann's reply, which the British Government intended to make an issue of peace or war, would be discussed at a private session. There would be another public session when the reply was ready. Mr. De Valera declared that they could only deal with a foreign Power on the basis of the Republic.

FINAL TEST MATCH DRAWN IN ENGLAND'S FAVOUR.

Century by Russell.

London, August 16.
At the Oval in glorious weather before twelve thousand people, with the wicket in excellent condition, the Australians gave an exhibition of forceful, spectacular batting. Andrews, who made eleven fours, gave a superb display of crisp cutting for two hours. Taylor, who made ten fours, also batted for two hours in excellent style.

England started again at 3.25 and scored quickly despite the excellence of the fielding. Russell played a sterling innings, including ten fours. Match drawn. Complete Scores:

ENGLAND. (1st INNINGS).

Russell, c Oldfield, b McDonald	13
Brown, b Mailey	32
Tyldesley, c Macartney, b Gregory	39
Woolley run out	23
Mead, not out	182
Sandham, b McDonald	21
Tennyson, b McDonald	51
Fender, c Armstrong, b McDonald	0
Hitch, b McDonald	18
Douglas, not out	21
Extras	3

493 for 8 (dnc)

Bowling: Gregory 1 for 128; McDonald 5 for 143; Mailey 1 for 55; Armstrong 0 for 44.

AUSTRALIA.

Collins, b w, b Hitch	14
Bardsley, b Hitch	22
Macartney, b Douglas	61
Andrews, l b w, b Parkin	94
Taylor, c Woolley, b Douglas	75
Pellew, c Woolley, b Parkin	1
Armstrong, c Brown, b Douglas	19
Gregory, st. Brown, b Parkin	27
Oldfield, not out	28
McDonald, st. Brown, b Woolley	36
Mailey, b Woolley	0
Extras	12

339

Bowling: Hitch 2 for 65; Douglas 3 for 117; Fender 0 for 82; Woolley 2 for 31.

ENGLAND. (2nd INNINGS).

Russell, not out	102
Brown, c Mailey, b Taylor	84
Fender, c Armstrong, b Mailey	6
Hitch, not out	51
Extras	1

241 (for 2)

Bowling: Gregory 0 for 13; McDonald 0 for 20; Mailey 1 for 77; Pellew 0 for 25; Andrews 0 for 44; Taylor 1 for 25; Collins 0 for 39.

County Cricket.

Hampshire won by an innings and 49 runs; Yorkshire by an innings and 80 runs; Leicester by an innings and 24 runs; Worcester by eight wickets; Sussex by 237 runs; and Lancashire by 125 runs.

U.K. FINANCE.

Chancellor's Reassurance, But Apprehension Concerning Next Year.

London, August 17.
In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne stated that during the first four and a half months of the financial year the ordinary revenue had been remarkably steady. The only serious deficiency was involved in sales by the Disposals Boards and excess profits duty, but these deficiencies would not wipe out entirely the figure of £78,000,000 earmarked for redemption of debt. A very substantial amount would be obtained from German reparations to help revenue; therefore he did not view the year's position gloomily.

Sir Robert felt real apprehension as regards 1922. Excess profits duty, sales of war material, and income tax receipts would shrink considerably. To balance accounts, therefore, expenditure must be reduced by £130,000,000 compared with 1921. He claimed that the business men's committee which had been appointed would be useful as showing what particular policies were costing.

ENORMOUS SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA.

"Most Terrible Visitation for Centuries."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Russian famine was the most terrible visitation of Europe or the world for centuries. The British trade representative at Moscow had telegraphed that thirty-five millions require relief. Inhabitants of the famine districts are fleeing in masses, and appear to be doomed to annihilation. Parents are abandoning children to their fate. Mr. Lloyd George added that it was almost impossible to know what to do. Supplies, especially medical, were wanted to avert from Europe pestilence on a gigantic scale. Suggestions for relief by private organisations were most valuable, but the catastrophe was so appalling as to demand great international effort.

The main problem in Russia was transport, the refusal of the peasants to give up corn except in return for commodities, and organisation of the famine area. The Soviet Government well knew that the supplies which would induce the peasants to part with grain must come from outside, but it was impossible to get such supplies unless the Soviet Government recognised the obligations for supplies already sent to Russia. They would thus restore confidence to the trading community, and make them feel that they could send goods without danger of future confiscation.

Mr. Lloyd George, said continuing, that the British representatives on the international commission were Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, Sir John Hewitt, and Mr. Wardrop, the Consul at Moscow. The first named was appointed as Director of Overseas Trade, because the exchange commodities must be organised and Sir John Hewitt because of experience in India, where officials have unique experience in coping with famines. Organisation was necessary in the Russian famine area, and there must be the most complete guarantees that the relief went to the distressed people, hence the organisers of relief must co-operate with the local Government machine.

International Red Cross Conference.

Geneva, August 16.
The international conference has assembled and appointed a committee comprising representatives of twenty-two Governments and voluntary associations, besides the Council of the Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, to devise measures for the relief of the famine in Russia.

Russia's Need.

A message from Reval says that Litvinoff has issued a statement that sixty million acres in Russia have been devastated by drought. Sixty million pounds of corn to feed the population and fifty-seven millions for seeding are absolutely required before September 1.

UPPER SILESIA.

Why not Referred to the League Earlier.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Supreme Council last week took the most momentous view of the questions menacing the solidarity of the alliance, hence it was a matter for gratification that the Council had passed a resolution that the spirit of the alliance was as strong as ever (cheers). The Premier reviewed at length the Upper Silesian problem, which was in nowise difficult in itself but was complicated by French anxiety for the security of France. It would have been impossible earlier to refer the problem to the League of Nations, because it was necessary first to get rid of the Polish insurrection. He assumed that the Council of the League would refer the problem to a committee of jurists or an arbitrator. It was most important that France, Italy, Japan, and Britain were pledged beforehand to accept the decision of whatever body the Council nominated. The reputation, position, and influence of the League would be considerably enhanced if it successfully dealt with the most important question yet submitted to it.

In regard to sanctions, there was a general feeling that the time had come gradually to reduce the military burden imposed upon Germany in respect of occupation and control, the cost which had hitherto absorbed almost all the money which should be available for reparations.

General Support For The Premier's Silesian Policy.

Later.
Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, emphasised the Premier's statement that the international situation was the most satisfactory since the armistice, and appealed to all to take the most sympathetic view of French feeling because the ravages of war were still heartrendingly apparent. France's real securities for the future must be in a desire of the Great Powers to discountenance any aggression. Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Labour party and the people in the country fully supported the Premier's Silesian attitude. Mr. Barnes fully supported the Premier.

UNION CASTLE LINER.

Fire on "Saxon" Under Control.

London, August 16.
The Union Castle Steamship Co. announces that the fire in the bunkers of the Saxon has been got under control. It was necessary to discharge the remaining coal. The structure is damaged, but all aboard are well.

"Saxon" at Anchor.

Sierra Leone, August 17.
The Saxon has anchored here.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT.

Committee of Business Men Appointed.

London, August 16.
Sir Robert Horne said that the committee of business men to assist the Government respecting retrenchment would consist of Sir Eric Geddes (chairman), Lord Inchcape, Lord Farrington, Sir Joseph Maclay and Sir Guy Granet. It will sit at the Treasury, and will report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

DEATH OF YUGO-SLAVIAN KING.

Belgrade, August 17.
The death of King Peter is announced. [King Peter was invited to the throne of Serbia on the assassination of Alexander I and his Queen in 1903. As the result of the great war his dominion was expanded into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, commonly called Yugo-Slavia. The heir, Prince George, voluntarily renounced his rights in 1914, leaving the succession to King Peter's younger son, Prince Alexander.]



Mrs. Molla Bjorstedt-Mallory, who defeated Mdlle Lenglen, the latter retiring (after losing the first set) apparently through indisposition.

MDLLE LENGLEN'S SENSATIONAL DEFEAT IN THE U.S.

Defaults with Coughing Attack, after Losing First Set.

(Reuter's Service.)

Forest Hill (U.S.A.), August 17.
In a sensational match in the second round of the Women's National Tennis Championship, Mdlle. Lenglen defaulted to Mrs. Mallory at the beginning of the second set after losing the first set, 2-6. Mdlle Lenglen was helped off the court crying and coughing badly. She is expected to recover shortly.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS ON BRITISH VESSEL.

Discovered Half-Starved at New York.

New York, August 16.
Forty half-starved Chinese stowaways were found in the British cargo vessel Bowes Castle. It is believed that they were smuggled aboard at Singapore. Provisions became exhausted, and they were obliged to eat rats. The Chinese engineer confessed to the plot, saying that a number of under-officers were to share \$15,000 if the stowaways were successfully landed.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Receivership Granted.

New York, August 16.
A receivership has been granted for the United States Mail Steamship Company upon the application of the Berwind White Coal Mine Company and other creditors. Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has filed a statement charging the company with being insolvent when the Board seized ships as mentioned in previous messages.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Senator Lodge Nominated, but Acceptance Uncertain.

Washington, August 17.
President Harding has chosen Senator Lodge as a member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference, but it is understood that Senator Lodge has not accepted the appointment to serve under Mr. Hughes, who heads the delegation.

ARMAMENTS FOR ARMIES IN NEAR EAST.

British Firms Not to Supply Poison Gas or Shells.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that there was no restriction on the types of munitions which British firms may supply to the Greek and Turkish armies, but the Government intends to prohibit the export of poison gas and shells to either belligerent.

QUEEN WILHELMINA HOLIDAY-MAKING.

Visit to Norwegian Fjords.

Trondhjem, August 16.
Queen Wilhelmina is spending a holiday in Norway. Her Majesty has gone to Molde Fjord, and will proceed thence to Merok and Geiranger. The Queen has abandoned the visit to Finnmark, as she wishes to return to Holland next week.

EARTHQUAKE IN ABYSSINIA.

Damage to Italian Colony.

Rome, August 16.
Four people were killed and 20 injured while several houses collapsed as the result of an earthquake at Massowah in Eritrea (the Italian colony in Abyssinia).

DUTCH WAITERS' STRIKE FRUITLESS.

Amsterdam, August 16.
The strike proclaimed on July 28 by the staffs of hotels, restaurants, and cafes has ended fruitlessly, the managers refusing to grant the demands.

ST. LEGER SCRATCHING.

London, August 16.
Lemonnier was scratched out of the St. Leger at 12.40 on Monday.

WO PING SENSATION.

Chinese Actor Murdered.

A particularly unusual sensation took place at the Wo Ping Theatre last evening shortly after eight o'clock. For the past few nights the theatre has again been used for the staging of Chinese plays and the presentation of a Chinese drama was in progress, the attendance being a large one.

A middle-aged Chinese was seen to leave his seat in the body of the auditorium and approach the stage, addressing as he did so one of the actors who was portraying the role of a monk and singing the Chinese song. A monk must not have wife (having called out the actor's name, Li Sin-fan, the man from the audience suddenly drew out a revolver and fired at the unfortunate monk. The bullet struck the actor in the neck and he instantly collapsed.

A panic ensued among the audience, and there was a general rush for the exits. A Chinese detective in the audience had the presence of mind to follow the actor's assailant and caught up with him just as he was bolting from the theatre. The man managed to get away and a short chase took place, the fugitive being caught in Gilman Street, hard by. The revolver was not found on the man, but was subsequently recovered when a search of the theatre was made. It had obviously been discarded by the man in his stress to get away. It was an eight-chambered revolver, one round having been discharged.

The police were quickly on the spot and those people who had not managed to get out of the theatre were kept inside until a complete search of the building had been made. Some of the audience were also examined.

The search of the floor brought to light another Mauser revolver, all of its eight chambers being fully loaded. It is thought that the man had accomplices with him in the building, determined that his mission of murder would not fail.

Meanwhile, a motor ambulance was sent for and the wounded man was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Despite every attention he passed away at a late hour last night. His age is given as 33. Until fuller enquiries are made it is impossible to account for the attack. The police have, to-day, been busy prosecuting enquiries and examining witnesses and it is expected that the arrested man will be formally charged to-morrow morning.

The affair has created quite a sensation among the native population. The performance at the theatre had to be cancelled and those who had paid for admission demanded their money back. In the hubbub and excitement that followed the police thought it better to disperse those assembled. Matters soon quietened down.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

To-night at the Coronet is to be seen Katherine MacDonald in "The Notorious Miss Lisle."—Page 12.

To-night at the Hongkong Theatre the feature film is "Keys of the Righteous."—Page 12.

A European Engineer is seeking a position.—Page 4.

Chance for a Spanish teacher.—Page 4.

Butterfield & Swire advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the Blue Funnel "Glenns."—Page 5.

The N. Y. K. give the usual notice to consignees of cargo that the Mito Maru has arrived in port.—Page 15.

Dodwell & Co. give notice to consignees of cargo per s.s. Trieste.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.57. Temperature.—85. Humidity.—69. Lightning.—Up time. Lightning up time to-day, 6.44.

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WHAT'S ADDED TO SKIRT, COMES OFF SLEEVES

BY MARIAN HALE.



Is there method in the French fashion decree that skirts must be worn longer?
 Everybody knows that most women have shapely legs. Per-
 haps that's why they cling so to the short skirts.

The Parisian decrees, however, are a great boon to the possessor of thick ankles and unsymmetrical underripplings.

But I doubt if even Grandma, who is being credited with influencing the long full-skirted innovations, would stand for the new day-time sleevelessness.

Seems that what the Paris dressmaker puts on to the length of the skirt he takes off the sleeves. If the legs must be covered the arms must show! Look at the picture on the right. The taffeta gown has a modified hoop skirt and the lady wears old-fashioned short black gloves. But what would grandma say to see those bare arms exposed to the shoulder. Surely, the long and the short of it are being illustrated in the skirts and sleeves.

Even though one does not have to live up to grandmother's fashions the most ungrandmotherly frock on the left shows the way the skirt lengths have increased. The costume of oyster white is embroidered in Bulgarian colours, a novelty being the imitation of a bag with strap over the shoulder embroidered on the gown. The sleeves, quite a contrast to the sleeveless grandmother costume, fall loose and long over the hand.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Washington, August 16.
 It is announced that M. Briand will personally attend the Washington Conference.

Reuter's correspondent has mentioned that interest is being displayed in official quarters as regards direct participation of the Dominions at the Disarmament Conference. He says it is known that President Harding is personally anxious that the Dominions should play a full part as additional delegates to the representatives of Britain's interests. The administration wish to limit the various delegations to six in order not to avoid unwieldy numbers, but they opine that this will enable Britain to include two general representatives, one each for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. It is opined that the anxiety of Washington to welcome the Dominion delegates is probably due to the hope and expectation that their policies regarding Far Eastern questions will be found in accord with those of the Harding Cabinet.

London, Aug. 16.
 A Riga telegram states that Moscow papers report that the Bolsheviks are considering a proposal to summon a Pacific Conference in opposition to the Washington one. It is suggested that China, Mongolia, the Far Eastern Republic and various Soviet States would participate in order to defend themselves against Japan, the United States, France and Britain. The chief questions would be economic arrangements, including regulations for overland trade with Mongolia and negotiations for handing over the Chinese Eastern Railway to China.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Paris, Aug. 16.
 The International Conference for the relief of Russia has opened at Geneva. Nine nations, notably Britain and Holland and thirty Red Cross organizations are represented. Warm applause greeted the French Government's announcement that they are following the movement with the utmost interest. A Committee has been appointed to find out how to start relief work as effectively and speedily as possible.—Val.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

London, Aug. 16.
 The South African liner Saxon, with General Smuts aboard, proceeding to Capetown, reports that fire has broken out in two of her bunkers. She is proceeding to Sierra Leone accompanied by the steamship Walpara and is expected there to-night.

PRESENTATION ON H.M.S. TAMAR.

Medals for Rifle Team.

Yesterday morning the Rifle team of H.M.S. Tamar were presented with miniature shields as runners up in the Hongkong Rifle League.

The shields were of tasteful design in silver, surmounted by crossed rifles and crown, bearing the inscription, "Hongkong Rifle League, Runners Up, 1920-1921," the name of the individual member being inscribed on the reverse side.

Commodore Bowden Smith addressed the team, complimenting them on their achievement, especially in view of the high skill of their opponents and considering the small ship company available on the Tamar from which to choose representatives.

Mrs. Bowden Smith then most graciously presented the shields, complimenting each recipient. The names of the team are as follows:

Com. Gunner A. E. Way.
 M.B.E., R.N.
 Com. Telegraphist H. Elandon.
 R.N.
 Col. Sergeant Ravenscroft.
 R.M.L.I.
 Ch. Stoker Selby.
 Sergeant Clemow, R.M.L.I.
 Stoker Petty Officer Patey.
 Leading Signaller Allen.
 Corporal Brazendale, R.M.L.I.
 Privates Botting, Snell and Helman, R.M.L.I.

Out of twelve matches they won ten and lost two—one to the Hongkong Defence Corps (the winners) and one to H.M.S. Hawkins.

Opportunity was also taken to present a handsome silver cup to Private Botting as the winner in the recent Kowloon Naval Depot billiard contest.

WUZHANG SPINNING CO'S PROFITS.

The Tsu Hsin Spinning and Weaving Co. (Wuchang) has declared \$2,000,000 as the profit for the half year ending June 30th.

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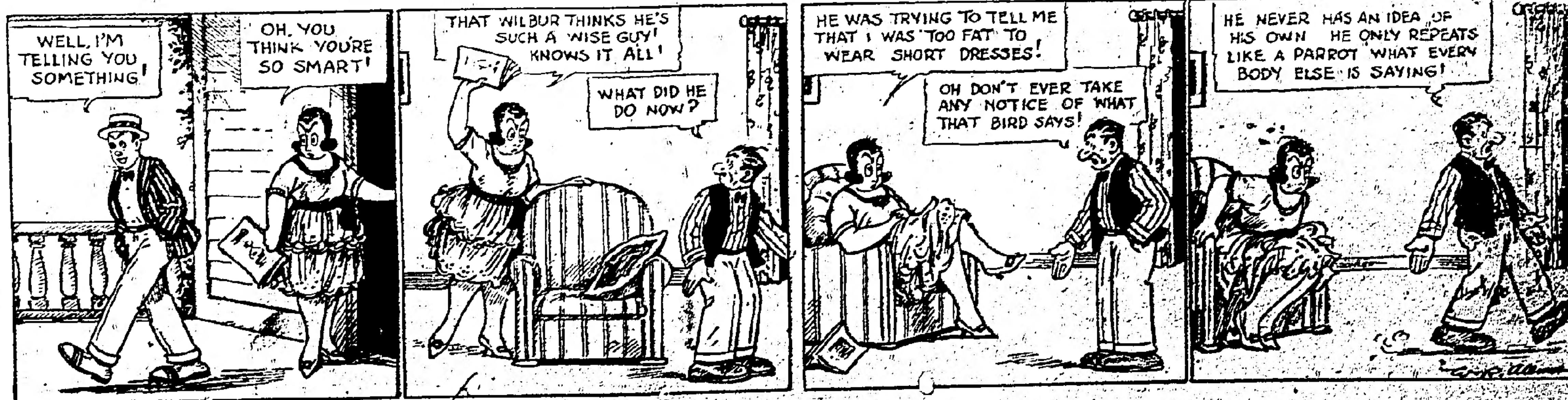
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Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a well-dressed young woman named Chui Wai-man, living at No. 2, Shing Wong Street, was charged with assaulting her servant girl, 15 years of age.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for defence.

Inspector Blackman, prosecuting, said defendant was sent for by the police and charged in consequence of a complaint made by complainant at the Police Station on the night of the 9th inst. The girl alleged that she had been assaulted by the accused and she absolutely refused to return to her mistress. The police examined her and discovered bruises on her shoulder.

Complainant gave her name as Lin Shing. She did not know her surname. She had been a maid-servant to defendant for nine months and had been badly treated. Last week her mistress accused her of stealing her ear rings and thrashed her with a rattan cane because she denied the theft. In fact she did not steal the earrings. She was beaten on the back, legs and thighs. Her mistress went out of the house a few hours after she received the thrashing, and shortly after 5 p.m., during her mistress's absence, witness ran away from the house and went to Wongnei-chong village where she rambled about until late in the evening. She told a man whom she met in the village that she had been thrashed by defendant, and the man took her to the Police Station.

Not Much "Chow."

The Magistrate: Does defendant often beat you?

The girl: No. She beat me occasionally.

Mr. Longinotto: Does your mistress give you plenty of "chow"?

The girl: Not much.

But she gives you as much as you can eat?—Yes.

The reason your mistress beat you previously was because she suspected you of stealing her money?—Yes. But I didn't steal her money.

Didn't she once find you turning the small key of her cash box in her room?—No.

How long was it after you had been beaten by your mistress that you went out?—Long after.

Altogether your mistress is a good mistress, and it is only when she suspected you of stealing that she hit you?—Yes.

Inspector Blackman said the girl was clad in clean clothing when she came to the Station.

"A Fat Little Thing."

Submitting that it was a trivial case, Mr. Longinotto pointed out that the girl's compulsion indicated that she had been well looked after. "She is a fat little thing," said Mr. Longinotto. "We admit she had a beating which we say she deserved. My client will explain that she only thrashed her when she accused her of stealing, and on previous occasions complainant had always admitted thefts when she was thrashed. I don't know if your Worship requires any evidence at all as it is such a trivial case."

Mr. Orme said the question was whether defendant had exceeded her right in applying the chastisement.

Mr. Longinotto: I don't know. Inspector Blackman seems to attach a good deal of importance to this case. You can only look at the child. She herself admits that she gets as much to eat as she likes and her clothing was clean. I always got a beating when I was her age. I don't think this is a desperate case.

Mr. Orme decided to hear defendant's evidence.

Punished Twenty Times.

Defendant said complainant had been in the habit of stealing food and money. She supplied her with plenty of food; in fact she did not limit her food, and that of her maids. "When I suspected complainant of stealing," said defendant, "I beat her. On previous occasions she always admitted thefts after receiving the beating, but on the 9th she denied stealing. During the nine months I have had complainant I have punished her about 20 times. Hitherto I beat her with a feather duster, but on the 9th I hit her with a cane, because I lost a pair of valuable ear rings which were a wedding present given by my aunt. They were set with pearls, with jade pendants attached."

Mr. Orme: You missed them and you thought it must be your servant girl who had stolen them? Defendant: Yes, because she

had been in the habit of stealing. Mr. Orme: Although she had the habit of stealing you must have had definite reasons to suspect her—I merely suspected her. I beat her in order to extract a confession from her.

If she had not stolen them naturally she would be annoyed?—Whenever she stole my property she always denied doing so.

You said a moment ago that she invariably admitted thefts?—Not until I had recovered the stolen articles.

You always got your things back before?—Yes.

This time you didn't get them back?—Yes.

Cheeks Like Balloons.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Longinotto again pressed the point as to the fatness of the girl, which showed that she was extraordinarily well nourished. "Her cheeks are like balloons," continued Mr. Longinotto. "The Inspector told us that her clothing was clean. The child herself admitted the beating was well-fed. She had been in the habit of stealing and when she was thrashed she admitted everything. This time she had a thrashing, not a serious one, because a valuable pair of ear rings had been stolen. She was chastised at 10 a.m. and she took it into her head to leave the house at 5 in the afternoon. She met some one in the street and was taken to the Station." Mr. Longinotto added that in this case the beating was wholesome correction for the girl and suggested that his Worship bind defendant over to treat the girl properly if he decided against his client.

In giving his decision the Magistrate said he did not wish to interfere too much with the rights of people. It would be inquisitorial if he interfered with the rights of guardians and parents. But on the other hand the Europeans claimed to have a higher standard of living—whether they had or not he would not say—than the neighbouring population, and so they tried to some extent to raise them to that point. The girl had been severely corrected—he would not say with sufficient reason. She felt unhappy over it and decided to run away. It was possible she was unhappy because she had been wronged in a way. He bound defendant over in a personal bond of \$100 to treat the girl properly for twelve months.

Mr. Longinotto: Of course that imposes no obligation on us to take back the girl. We didn't want her back.

Mr. Orme replied in the negative.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

Infected Premises.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. There were present Mr. G. R. Sayer (Chairman), Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. Chou Shou-sen, Mr. T. W. Tso, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. W. W. Pearse, (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The Chairman read a letter from the Government relative to the provision of lavatory accommodation in the playgrounds at the Peak refusing the proposals of the Board.

Mr. Alabaster asked if the Government had given any reasons for their refusal.

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Alabaster said that two sanitary inspectors had reported the lavatories to be necessary and the Board, by a majority, had come to the same conclusion. He would therefore propose that the Government be asked to give their reasons. Otherwise, it seemed like treating the Board with discourtesy.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Alabaster should give notice of motion and Mr. Alabaster put his suggestion in the form of a resolution.

Hon. Mr. S. B. Ross seconded. The Chairman said that notice of motion did not require a second and Mr. Alabaster suggested that a notice of motion was not required.

Hon. Mr. Ross: That is what I understood in seconding.

Mr. Alabaster: The Government has written the correspondence is here and I propose that we continue it.

The Chairman: Is it the sense of the Board that we should like to know the Government's reasons? I take it, it is not criticism of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Ross: It is not criticism; merely a desire to know the reason.

The Chairman: I notice Mr. Alabaster has quoted the opinions of two individual inspectors and has failed to understand how the Government were unable to accept the proposal. The Government had my opinion as head of the Sanitary department. The opinions of my subordinates are, of course, for myself alone, and if it occurs that their opinions have fallen into the hands of members during the circulation of minutes, the members' authority does not entitle them to comment on any discrepancy between my opinion and the opinion of my subordinates.

Mr. Alabaster said that he was entitled to comment on any papers sent to him for his opinion.

The Chairman: In that case, of course, the opinion of my subordinates would have to be withdrawn from the files.

The matter then dropped.

Public Health and Buildings.

A memorandum drawn up by the President of the Sanitary Board on the proposed amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance had been circulated. The Chairman mentioned one which aimed at facilitating inspection of premises believed to be infectious. He said that at present the Sanitary authority was not only expected to be reasonably but absolutely certain; furthermore, the authority could not take any action against any form of obstruction except violent obstruction. Owing to the vital importance of disinfection the M.O.H. should be able to disinfest premises on reasonable suspicion and to proceed against people who obstructed by other means than by direct violence. At present the authority was hampered by having to consider too carefully its legal right of entry.

Hon. Mr. Ross: You are now proposing to inflict a penalty of \$250 where it used to be \$25.

The Chairman said that the penalty at present was \$100 with violence and without violence \$25.

Hon. Mr. Ross: On behalf of my Chinese colleagues may I say we think that to increase the penalty to \$250 is enormously severe. We think that \$25 is quite sufficient.

If there is violence, we will agree to any penalty you like, but if there is a little delay it is always possible for the inspector to say that he has been obstructed. Mr. Ross suggested that a lady might delay opening the door because she was having a bath and it was hard that she should have to pay \$250.

The Chairman: The equivalent law at Home makes the fine £50.

Hon. Mr. Ross: People at Home who are administering the law are of the same race.

The Chairman: For that reason I reduced it to the equivalent of one half.

Mr. Alabaster moved that the penalty be reduced to \$25 and Hon. Mr. Ross seconded.

Mr. S. W. Tso supported the amendment, giving the reason that people long resident in the Colony knew the law and were not likely to offend. The offenders would be newcomers, and to fine them heavily would be to put a tax on ignorance.

Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins said that speaking from the official side he would be glad if the penalty could be reduced. He had inspected hundreds of houses here and at home and had very rarely been refused entrance.

Hon. Mr. Ross urged legal members of the Board to provide a definition of obstruction so as to distinguish it from mere delay but there was no response to his appeal.

The Chairman expressed the desire to meet the wishes of the Chinese. He added that he supervised prosecutions and a charge would not be brought for mere temporary delay.

Possible Abuse.

Mr. Chou Shou-sen quoted a case to show that an inspector might quite unfairly get the impression that he had been obstructed. Mr. Chou remarked that the policy of the Government was not to pass laws which made people's lives unbearable.

The M.O.H. said it was passive resistance which sometimes caused the difficulty. There was no objection to reasonable delay. At present unless he could prove up to the hilt that an infected person came from a particular house he had to accept the occupier's denial and was absolutely prevented by the law from entering. That was the position it was desired to alter. We thought the \$25 fine too small.

Mr. Tso: I consider even that

there were people who would gladly pay that to avoid disinfection.

The Board considered the subject further in Committee after which the Chairman proposed a further amendment that the penalty for obstructing a Sanitary inspector with violence be \$250, and for obstruction without violence \$50.

Mr. Tso: I consider even that

it is too heavy.

Dr. Pearse seconded the amendment which was put to the meeting and lost. Mr. Alabaster's amendment was then carried.

The rest of the business was formal.

PANAMA CANAL.

Vessels may now obtain fuel at Panama Canal stations without restrictions.

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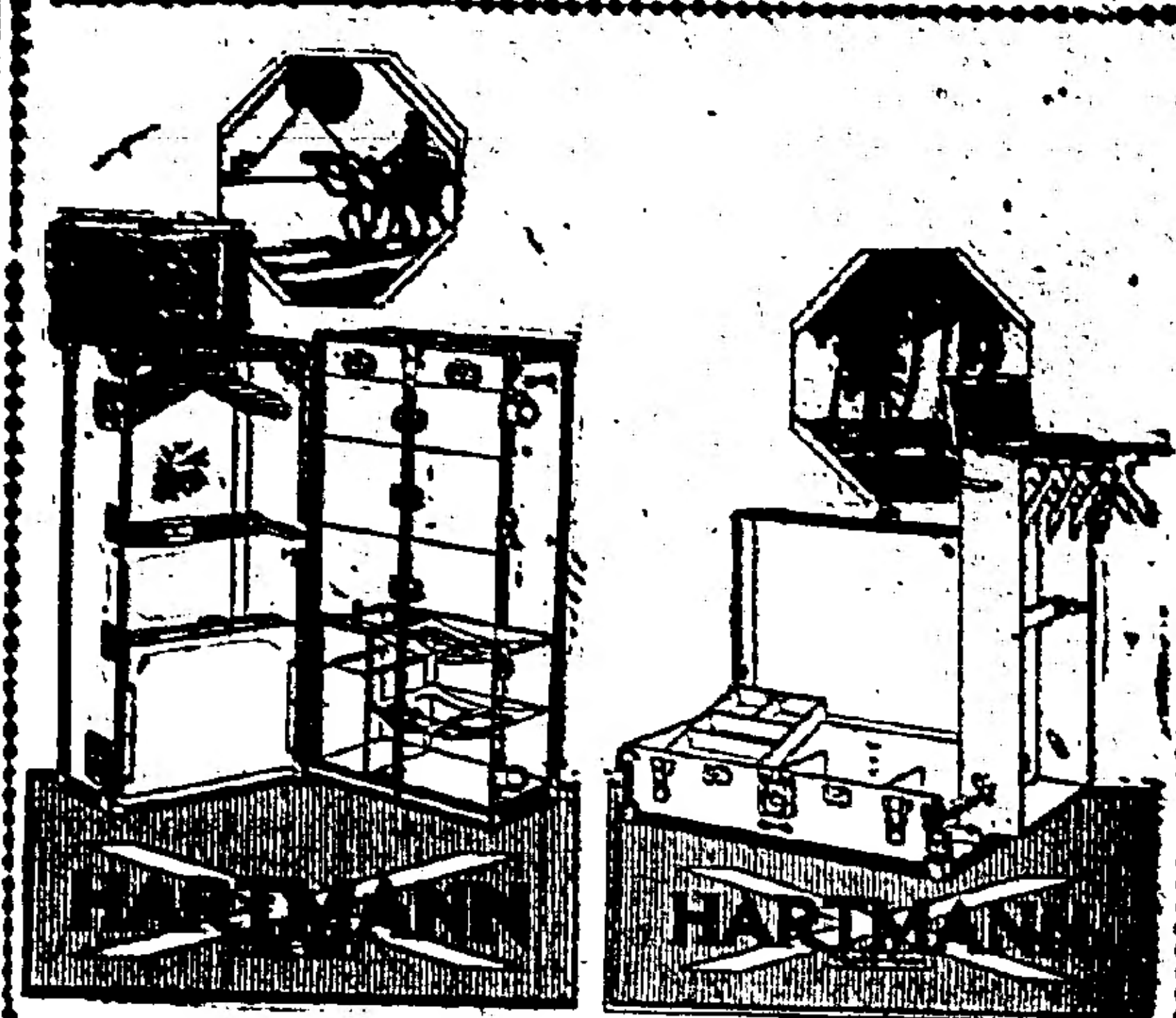
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NOTICE.



OUR SERVICE STARTS WITH THE SELECTION OF THE GOODS WE SELL. A NOTABLE EXAMPLE IS THE HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNK PREFERRED BY DISCRIMINATING TRAVELERS EVERYWHERE.

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SOMETHING SPECIAL THIS YEAR.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—European Engineer, highly qualified with practical experience of Machine Building, Electrical Engineering, Shipbuilding and Railway Engineering. Expert Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position.—Apply Box No. 600 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Young Lady, ten years drygoods experience, England and Canada, desires position same or any business capacity, clerical or otherwise. Capable managing department Hongkong, Shanghai or Singapore. Miss Graves 1108 Bunsford Street, Vancouver, Canada.

WANTED.—By married couple for the 1st of October, five rooms unfurnished, with servants' quarters, mid level preferred.—Apply Box No. 597 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Residential House or flat with four-rooms for immediate occupation.—Apply to Fuji Trading Co., P. O. Box No. 540.

WANTED.—Gentleman wishes to take private lessons in Spanish Write Box No. 601 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A nurse for a girl aged 3½ years, at 1st Peak. Apply by letter to Box No. 598 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Office in Central locality.—Apply Fuji Trading Co. Ltd.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer with knowledge of filing.—Apply Box No. 591 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Furnished from or about 1st Feb. 1922, for 10 months, six-roomed house on middle levels, garden and tennis court in excellent situation, rent \$250.—Apply Box No. 599 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Fourth Night Swimming Fete will be held on Friday 19th inst. at 9 o'clock sharp. Attractive programme. See Posters. Entries for open events close on Tuesday the 16th inst.

Band in attendance. Admission—Members 50 cts. Non-members, \$1.00. Ladies, Sailors & Soldiers 50 cts. Reserved seats can be booked at \$1.50 at the Club.

R. C. WITCHELL.
Hon. Secretary.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

143 coils Galvanized Wire, Gauge 16-20

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Solicitors for the Estate concerned to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Private Collection of Old Chinese Paintings.

On view from Thursday the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 22nd August, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue) Also

1 Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard"

1 Victor Typewriter (new)

On view from Saturday the 20th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 18th Aug., 1921 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 6 Stewart Terrace, No. 92 the Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield sofa and armchairs, made by Powell Ltd., Carpet, Lace and Casement Curtains, etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, ice chest, tea tables, dinner crockery and glassware etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, Brass mounted single iron bedsteads, Teak wardrobe with bevelled mirror, marble top washstand, toilet crockery, etc.

On view from Wednesday the 17th August (afternoon)

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

MADAME LA VAUTE is showing for one week a special selection of the latest American Gowns, Blouses, Hats, and Sunshades. Ladies are invited to view, mornings only, at King Edward Hotel (45).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the exclusive exhibition rights for Hongkong & China of the Serial Cinematograph picture entitled "VANISHING TRAILS" consisting of a set of 15 episodes of two reels each is the property of the Middle East Films Ltd. and further that these rights can only be sold or leased by the Middle East Films Ltd. or their duly authorised agents.

Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting such films who have not obtained proper authority from the Middle East Films Ltd. to exhibit the same.

DEACON LOOKER DEACON

& HARSTON,

Solicitors for

THE MIDDLE EAST FILMS LTD.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by arguinal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

"THE METHOD OF MOUNTING"

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance" writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eyestrain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instruments to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.

"DRASTIC ACTION."

"Drastic action" is threatened by the unpaid men of the Chinese navy in Shanghai if the month's salary recently promised to them by the Ministry of Navy is not forthcoming.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"TRIESTE"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 17th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL

Indian Watchman (Sues United Motor) Company.

The United Motor Company Ltd., of 33 and 35 Des Vieux Road Central, were defendants in a case heard by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon. The claim, made by an Indian watchman named Shah Mir, of No. 4, Sun Street, Wanchai, was for \$51.86, being \$26.86 for wages due and the balance one month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. T. Rowan, who appeared for the plaintiff, mentioned that the \$26.86 had been paid into Court.

Mr. Watson admitted the dismissal and said the case lay upon him to show that they had good cause for the action they had taken. Although only a very small amount was involved, the important question arose as to whether the defendants were to be allowed to conduct their business in their own way.

The Judge: You are prepared to accept judgment against you for the \$26.86 paid into Court?

Mr. Watson: Yes. With regard to the other part of the claim, the defendants say they were justified, owing to the conduct of the plaintiff, in dismissing him summarily.

The Judge: What was the reason for the dismissal?

Mr. Watson: That he disobeyed orders given him and also behaved in an irregular manner in the garage.

Mr. Albert Henry Rowe, manager of the United Motor Company, stated that his sub-manager, Mr. Vernon Walker, with his approval, dismissed the plaintiff without notice. Plaintiff was employed as a watchman. He went on at 6 p.m. and remained until relieved by a Chinese clerk at 6.30 the following morning.

He was in sole charge of the garage during the night. Instructions had been given him that if the clerk was late in arriving, the plaintiff was to stay on and at the end of the month he would be paid for the extra hours he was on duty. The plaintiff was dismissed because of complaints received.

The Judge: Did you send for the plaintiff when investigating the complaints?

Witness: No.

In cross-examination, the witness said the complaints referred to plaintiff going off duty before being relieved by the clerk, goods being missed from the garage and to washing being done by the plaintiff and placed on the radiator of the cars to dry.

Mr. Vernon Walker, manager of the repair depot, gave evidence of dismissing the plaintiff without notice on 2nd August.

The garage clerk spoke to complaining of plaintiff going off duty before he arrived. He generally reached the garage at 6.45 in the morning. Coolies were already there when cleaning the place out. When he complained to Mr. Walker in July, the latter said "let him go on till the end of this month. When we get another man we will tell him to go."

A chauffeur of a private car was next sworn. After having been sworn, several questions were put to him without success, the interpreter explaining he could not understand what the man was saying.

Mr. Watson: He is a Shanghai man.

The Judge: What do you propose to do?

Mr. Watson: Probably he speaks Mandarin. My interpreter could understand him quite easily.

The Judge: I am sorry, we don't. You can have an adjournment if you like but I do not think it will carry you much further. Do you think you have proved your case?

Mr. Watson: Yes. I have proved plaintiff was given definite orders and he has disobeyed them.

The Judge said that leaving out the question of the washing altogether—whatever it amounted to he did not think in the absence of definite instructions it would be left with the plaintiff's alleged disobedience in absenting himself before the arrival of the clerk.

It was clear that defendant had not been asked for his version and Mr. Rowe and Mr. Walker had taken no steps to satisfy themselves whether he was on duty or not. They had simply listened to the clerk and taken summary action. They might have satisfied themselves by going down there in the morning. They based their case on the evidence of the clerk. Personally he should be very sorry to find the case proved on that man's evidence. He thought the clerk was an unsatisfactory witness and that being so he should have no option but to give judgment against defendant.

Mr. Watson: I can call the evidence of the coolies who were there in the morning.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

A Daring Gang Operating.

Another piracy, believed to be engineered by the same gang that operated with success on the trading junk on Saturday last, and concerning which a report was made in the Telegraph yesterday, has been made known to the police. Two trading junks, on their way from Shaikwan to Shataukok, were met in San Sui Moon Pass (the scene of the other robbery) by two unknown junks whose appearance tallied with that mentioned in the other case. The trading junks were subjected to a search, during the course of which the crews were driven into the hold at the point of the revolver and kept there until their vessels, escorted by the pirate boats had reached Sun Nui, in Chinese territory. Here the cargoes of the captured vessels as well as the property of the crews to the value of \$318 were transferred into the possession of the robbers, and as soon as this has been completed the boats with the crews were released.

BASEBALL AT CANTON.

Big Match being Planned.

There will be a baseball match between the Japanese Team of Hongkong and the newly organized team of Canton this coming Sunday, in the baseball diamond in front of the East Garden or The New World Amusement Park. A grandstand with seating accommodation for 2,000 persons is now in the course of construction and it will be ready in a day or two. The Military Band will be there to make the occasion a worthy one. Mayor Sun Fo will throw the first ball in the game.

The proceeds of the gate receipts will be turned over to the Women's War Relief Society.

TEACHING THE POOR.

Local Work of the Y.M.C.A.

During the last four weeks large numbers of Chinese children have congregated at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. every morning to attend the summer vacation Bible school held for the benefit of poor children of Hongkong. Altogether there are six vacation Bible schools conducted by the Y.M.C.A. in different parts of the town with a total attendance of 310 children. There are sixty-four teachers, the majority of whom are qualified Chinese ladies who have given their services gratuitously. That this local effort is appreciated is demonstrated by the fact that several thousand children sought admission on the enrolment day. The Y.M.C.A. authorities had, however, to limit the numbers to the accommodation available and also on account of the difficulty of obtaining reliable teachers.

Strict supervision is being exercised over the pupils with regard to attendance. Absence without reason entails the forfeiture of the privilege to learn. Most of the pupils are girls. The following is the curriculum:—Reading, singing, simple Bible lessons, callisthenics, drill, patriotic exercises such as saluting the Chinese flag, basket playing and embroidery.

The final sessions take place on Tuesday when the pupils of the combined schools will give a demonstration.

The Judge: I think when employers want to dismiss servants they must satisfy themselves carefully. The employers in this case took the clerk's report which appears to me to be an unreliable report.

Mr. Watson repeated that he could call other witnesses.

The Judge: If you wanted to call these witnesses you should have had them here.

Mr. Watson, referring to the evidence of the clerk, said he saw no reason to doubt it.

The Judge: That is where the Court comes in, isn't it?

Mr. Rowan objected to an adjournment. Defendants had had plenty of time to prepare their case.

Mr. Watson: My friend has nothing to fear. Either I prove my case or I do not.

The Judge: The costs of both sides of any further proceedings will be paid by defendants. Do you agree to that?

Mr. Watson: Yes.

The Judge commented on the fact that Mr. Walker did not dismiss the plaintiff when the complaint was made but waited until he obtained another watchman. Addressing Mr. Watson, he added: "You will find it very hard to prove your case. At present I am very strongly against you."

The case was adjourned until to-day.

GOING FISHING.

The Quest.

(BY "JOE")

It all began by the fact that we wanted to go fishing; not in a boat where you just dangle a line over the side, but with a real fishing rod like they use on the Thames or off the end of Southend pier. We had seen a man catching fish that way off some rocks at Castle Peak and we wanted to catch some, too. Sincere's would be sure to sell fishing rods, so off we toddled after office.

The place was packed, sale in progress. We eventually gained the third floor—sports department.

"I want to buy a fishing rod," I explained. The man brought me a writing case. Then he fetched a compatriot, during which I had had time to remember one of my six words of Chinese. "Yee" I said to the new-comer, knowing that some such word stands for fish and, with the aid of my walking stick, I went through all the antics of a man casting and landing a big 'un. I wrestled with that imaginary fish quite realistically—probably the only one I shall wrestle with. He got the idea all right. It's wonderful what a help it is knowing Chinese. He had lines and hooks, but no rod. Righto! we would try next door.

The Sun Company attendants rushed to greet us. When we did manage to get ourselves espied by one of the unemployed shopmen, he listened attentively and directed us to the ironmongery department. We were about to turn away in disgust when a man actually asked us if we wanted to buy anything. Recovering from the shock, we explained. Yes, the ironmongery department sold fishing lines, but no rods. Hadn't even heard of them. Well, he was a nice man so we bought some line we didn't want and thanked him. Let's try Wing On's. Here again the hardware and the piscatorial departments were merged. We were understood perfectly; they had sold fishing rods, once; just now no got stock might have some more sometime not much sale for that kind of thing; thank you; goodbye.

Then it was that my fellow conspirator had a brain wave. Sure to get a fishing rod at Paddy's Market; sure thing, every time. Thither we wended, not quite sure of the way, but eventually successful. Columns have been written about Petticoat Lane, but Paddy's Market is worth a whole book. In these little dump shops, that don't smell very nice is buddled in glorious confusion stolen loot or second-hand junk of endless variety. From a screw-driver to a kettle-drum, from an opium pipe to a camera, from a ribbonless typewriter to a pair of rusty fire-irons, from anything to everything—except a fishing rod. That's about the only thing the market don't know of. We searched every shop, smoked cigarettes (twere better so), nearly bought a gold watch and a pair of wondrous vases, but couldn't buy a fishing rod. A shop crammed full of Aladdin's Lamps had its charms, but nothing for us. A fruit stall holder was peeling apples at a speed that made one almost dizzy and a Chinese woman was burning joss paper in the gutter. We gave up the quest and slowly wandered down Hollywood Road into D'Agular Street.

Eureka! That about Daibutsu's? Would this vendor of Nippon's miscellanea have one? We enquired, doubtfully. "Iss, have got."

"No! We don't want a walking stick, we want a fishing rod. Wait! The ferrule is uncrowded and the carved bamboo stick becomes a telescopic fishing rod, four joints in length and only \$1.25. We could have kissed him. And the aspirant Isaac Waltons are going fishing on Sunday....

REVERTS TO RANK.

A War Office Order.

The War Office have notified that as the 31st August, 1921 is the date of the termination of the war as defined by statutory authority, all warrant officers and non-commissioned officers holding temporary rank for duration of war under Army Council Instructions 717 and 1532 of 1917, 1068 and 1321 of 1918 will relinquish such temporary rank, and revert to their substantive rank with effect from September 1st, 1921.

This order affects a number of W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s of the local garrison.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"GLAUCUS"	20th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINGCHOW"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	20th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUNAEUS"	5th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION"	24th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	29th August.	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	6th Sept.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship
"ESTHER DOLLAR"
having arrived from New York
via ports on Aug. 13th, consignees
are hereby notified that their cargo
is being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. and stored
at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
until Thursday, August 19th,
when they will be examined by
Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke
at 10.30 a.m.

Claims will not be accepted unless
cargo is so examined by said
Surveyors, prior to the above
date. All claims must be pre-
sented within a month of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
they will not be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

All cargo remaining after
Aug. 22nd 1921 will be subject
to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship
"MITO MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon To-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th
Aug. 1921, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees and the
Co's representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday and Fri-
day. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August 1921.

ICE DEPOT THEFTS

Employee Sent to Gaol.

The hearing was resumed at the
Magistrate's yesterday of a case in
which an ice cutter employed at the
East Point ice factory of the Dairy
Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Com-
pany, was charged with the theft of
100 pounds of ice. The master of
the Wing Fuk shop was charged
with receiving the stolen ice.

Mr M. H. Turner appeared for
the prosecution, Mr F. N. d'Almada
defended the ice cutter (who was
also a salesman) and Mr A. E. Hall
the shopkeeper.

It was stated that on the 5th
inst. the first defendant delivered
100 lbs. of ice at the ice depot to
an employee of the shopkeeper,
who was caught by the Dairy Farm
watchman. The shopkeeper foki
admitted that the ice had not been
supplied to him on a requisition
or by virtue of a pass book, which
was issued to every customer by
the Dairy Farm. The evidence of
the prosecution showed that no
ice would be supplied to any
person without the production of
a pass book. The shopkeeper's
foki was also charged at the
previous hearing, but was released
on the application of the pro-
secution who desired to use his
evidence against the shopkeeper.

The prosecution was, however,
disappointed.

Yesterday the ice cutter stated
in his evidence that on the 5th
inst. he supplied 100 lbs. of ice to
the Golf Club. A book was produced
to him, and the Golf Club's
coolie left the book behind for
another man to call for it. Shortly
after the shopkeeper's foki asked
for another 100 lbs. of ice on be-
half of the Golf Club and he sup-
plied it to him. He did not enter
the second order in the book of
the Golf Club owing to pressure
of work. He had to serve ten cus-
tomers on the morning of the 5th.

He also did not enter in his book 60
lbs. of ice supplied to the French
Hospital; he intended to do it
when he finished work, but before
he had time to do so he was arrest-
ed by the police. He did not
know the Wing Fuk shop and had
never supplied ice to any person
without a pass book. He had no
criminal intention when he supplied
the second lot of ice to the Golf
Club.

When examined by Mr Turner
defendant admitted that the shop-
keeper's foki produced no order for
the ice. He trusted to his memory
to make entries of the day's busi-
ness when he finished work.

Mr d'Almada submitted that
there was no evidence of larceny,
nor was there proof that his
client was conspiring with another
man to steal. Defendant had
been in the habit of supplying
ice to the shopkeeper's foki, whom
he knew was employed by the Golf
Club.

The Magistrate said he doubted
defendant's story, in view of
the fact that there was no
entry in the book. It has been
stated in evidence that it was
an essential part of defendant's
duty to enter every order in the
pass book.

Mr Turner reminded his Worship
of the evidence of the No. 1. boy of
the Golf Club that he did not
engage the second defendant's foki
to carry ice on the 5th inst. All
the other entries were in the book
and yet defendant said he had no
time to record the second 100 lbs.
of ice. There could be little or no
doubt that there had been a big
conspiracy. The remission of
the Golf Club coolie in leaving the
pass book in the depot did not
minimise defendant's guilt in the
least. Defendant knew that the
Golf Club always required 150 lbs.
of ice, and why he should have
supplied 200 lbs. to them no one
knew.

His Worship said it was quite
clear that defendant's duty was

to issue ice to customers on the
production of either pass books or
orders and to make entries in the
book. It was also clear that he
had the Golf Club book in his
possession. The point was whether
defendant had sufficient ground
for doubting that the shopkeeper's
foki was entitled to fetch the ice.
He (the Magistrate) could not find
that defendant believed he was
justified in issuing the ice. If the
Court supposed that he might
think himself entitled, it would
open the door to endless possibi-
lities in the way of misappropriation
of stores.

It was stated that defendant's
pay was \$16.50 a month.

The Magistrate said he would
defer passing sentence till after he
had dealt with the other defen-
dant.

Mr. Hall argued that the pro-
secution had not proved the case
against his client.

Mr. Turner quoted legal authori-
ties which stated that possession
by a servant amounted to posses-
sion by the master.

His Worship agreed with Mr
Hall and said the prosecution had
not proved that defendant received
the stolen ice. There was no
case against him. There was
suspicion, but no proof. It had
not been proved that defendant's
foki went to the ice depot with the
knowledge of his master. His Wor-
ship discharged the shopkeeper.

The ice cutter was sentenced to
two months' hard labour.

HONGKONG FINANCES.
Report for the Past Year.

The report on the Colony's
finances for the year 1920, dated
23rd ult. and signed by the Hon.
Mr. C. McI. Messer, was sent to us
yesterday.

The total revenue for the year
amounted to \$14,639,672 being
\$625,128 less than the estimate and
\$1,835,303 less than the revenue in
1919. Compared with that year
there were decreases under the
heads Licences and Interest, the
former head showing a drop of
\$2,539,616. All other heads show-
ed increases. The principal sub-
heads showing excess over the
estimate are as follows:—

(a) Assessed Taxes, ... \$4,942
(b) Liquor Duties, ... 49,735
(c) Stamps, ... 292,821
(d) Tobacco Duties, ... 31,577
(e) China Companies
Fees, ... 31,503
(f) Water Excess
Supply and Meter
Rents, ... 57,334
(g) Postage, ... 101,122
(h) Land Sales, ... 356,349

The increases are due (a) to new
assessment, (b) more consumption,
(c) to more Probate Duty, (d) to
increased sales, (e) to new nota-
tions, (f) more metered service,
(g) to increase of business, and
(h) to more lands being disposed
of. The principal deficit compared
with the Estimates was:—
Opium Monopoly, \$1,632,029 owing
to decreased sales.

The total expenditure brought
to account amounted to \$14,439,-
594 being \$396,899 less than the
estimate, and \$3,426,331 less than
the expenditure in 1919. Compar-
ed with the estimates there were
savings under nine heads. Miscel-
laneous expenditure exceeded the
estimate by \$742,979 mainly on ac-
count of the Grant to the Univer-
sity of Hongkong and Police and
Prison Departments exceeded the
estimate by \$378,104. There was
a decrease in Pensions (\$14,238),
and Public Debt (\$149,428), due
to the rising exchange. The revenue
for the year exceeded the expendi-
ture by a sum of \$200,078; with
the result that the surplus balance
increased to \$4,490,266.

The following statement shows
the Liabilities and Assets on the
31st December, 1920:—

Liabilities.	
Deposits not Avail- able,	\$ 907,860.72
Crown Agents' Ad- vances,	164,970.96
Postal Agencies,	9,751.29
Shipping Control A/c.,	2,331,204.11
Suspense Account,	15.00
Total Liabilities,	3,313,862.08
Balance,	4,490,266.31
Total,	\$7,804,068.39

Assets.	
Subsidiary Coins,	662,327.99
Advances,	445,032.30
Building Loans,	296,500.00
Imprest,	13,933.24
House Service A/c.,	6,650.09
Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.),	298,721.29
Unallocated Stores, (Railway),	230,279.63
Coal Account,	339,330.74
Investment Account,	4,932,833.56
Balance Bank,	575,074.03
Crown Agents' Cur- rent Account,	2,855.82
Total,	\$7,804,068.39

The following table shows in
dollars the Revenue and Expn-
diture during the last five years:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Revenue,	13,833,338	15,058,105	11,079,914	14,090,828	2,753,472
Expenditure,	13,833,338	15,058,105	11,079,914	14,090,828	2,753,472
Surplus,	0	0	0	0	0
Deficit,	0	0	0	0	0
1918.	1919.	1920.			
13,665,248	16,524,975	14,639,672			
16,252,172	17,915,925	14,439,594			
2,413,076	0	200,078			

1,395,950
Public Debt.

The Inscribed Stock Loans of
1893 and 1906 amount to \$1,485,732
and the Sinking Fund now stands
at \$338,687 being \$23,218 more
than the amount at credit of that
fund at the end of 1919. The local
Loan (under Ordinance No. 12 of
1916) stands at \$3,000,000 with a
Sinking Fund of \$438,203 and
\$34,751 sterling.

General Remarks.
There was no alteration of im-
portance in taxation during 1920.
The total receipts and payments in
the Treasury books during the year
were \$24,179,649 and \$23,601,719
respectively.

The figures not accounted for
under revenue and expenditure
relate to transactions under various
heads such as Deposits, Advances,
Subsidiary Coin, Unallocated
Stores, etc.

11. Subsidiary coins in stock on
the 31st December were as
follows:—50 cents, \$2,334; 20
cents, \$4,599; 10 cents, \$559,611; 5
cents, \$76,908; Copper, \$13,884.

The nominal amount of coins in
circulation is \$20,764,370, and the
market value is now practically
par.

The local circulation in Decem-
ber of notes of the three Banks
having authorized issues was as
follows:—

Hongkong and Shang- hai Banking Cor- poration,	\$26,307,580
Chartered Bank of India, —Australia China,	10,061,863
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, ...	1,009,009
	\$37,459,452

The specie in Reserve came to
\$24,550,000.

The rate of exchange for the
Estimates was taken at 3/- where-
as the average rate for purposes of
conversion in the Treasury books
was 4/5.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN
CHINA.

The Ministry of Agriculture
and Commerce has sent trained
representatives into the provinces
of Chihli, Shantung, Honan,
Kiangsu and Anhwei to study
the cotton situation. Reports
will be made on present crop
conditions and the prices farmers
are receiving for the cotton. A
wider cultivation will also be
urged.

REFORM IN PENSIONS
ADMINISTRATION.£100,000 A Year Saving
In Clerical Work.

Revision of war pensions
machinery, in a variety of ways,
is recommended by the Depart-
mental Committee, whose report
has been issued as a Blue-book.

One or two figures show how
quickly the work of the Ministry
has grown. Men, women and
children receiving war pensions
and allowances numbered—

Beginning of 1921. Nearly
1917. 3,500,000.

Local committee work is con-
demned by the Committee. They
recommend that the administra-
tion shall be transferred to the
direct control of the Ministry,
acting through the regional office.

In 1920-21 these 382 local com-
mittees (and 900 sub-committees)
were responsible for payments
amounting to £20,575,000, but the
money was mostly paid by the
officials without inquiry and
sanction by the committee. In
six months 106 cases of misuse of
funds were discovered.

675 FEWER CLERKS.
Legislation is recommended to
increase (from 13 to 26 weeks)
the period of validity of a life
certificate. This will save £90,-
000 in salaries of 600 clerks, £15,-
000 in Post Office work (75,000
letters a week), and printing and
stationery.

By doing without inquiries to
the local committee in each case
of payment of pensions arrears
(except on first issue) another
£10,000 a year (75 clerks) will be
saved.

Medical services for the year
ended March 31 last cost £9,187,-
271. Duties that are not strictly
medical are to be removed from
doctors, and the supply and
renewal of artificial limbs are to
be transferred from the local to
the regional committee.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

No instructions have ever been
given to medical boards to make
lower assessments. Out of 1,250,-
000 cases examined in the year to
December 31, 1920, there were
61,199 appeals.

In 54.8 per cent. of appeals the
Appeal Board confirmed the
decisions of the Re-Survey
Boards, in 11.6 they lowered the
assessment, and in 33.6 they
raised it.

An increase in the number of
clinics from 140 to 350 is recom-
mended, and also a clearing house
to be set up in each region to deal
with recommendations of in-
patient treatment.

About 6,000 service patients are
maintained by the Ministry in
mental institutions. It is sug-
gested that separately controlled
"wings" should be arranged as
complete Ministry hospitals.

EX-OFFICERS.
Two thousand officers and
37,000 men lost limbs during the
war. On April 12 this year,
21,439 had been provided with
duplicate limbs. More limb-
fitting centres should be opened
where necessary.

Last March there were 37,118
officers, 9,741 officers' widows,
9,190 children, 6,541 dependants,
1,455 nurses and 25 nurses'
dependants receiving awards at
a cost of £6,291,000 a year.

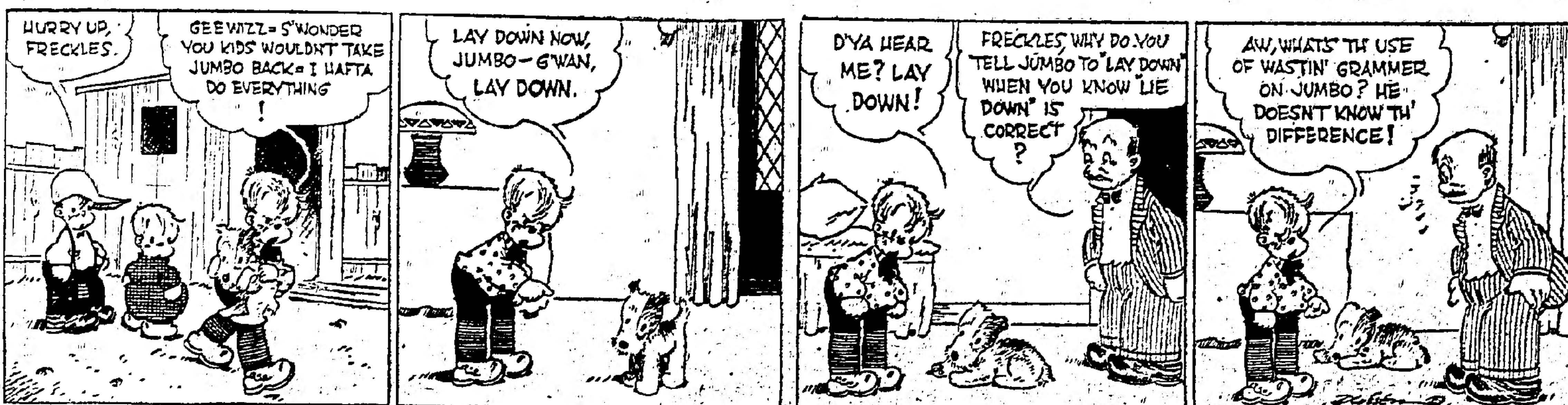
Delays are infrequent. It is
recommended that the centralised
system of wards should be
continued.

Among other recommendations
made by the Committee were:
That the whole question of per-
manent pensions should receive
the early attention of the Minis-
ter; that a complaints branch
should be set up in each regional
office; that on the hearing of an
appeal a man should be allowed
the help of his local committee
or local ex-Service men's associa-
tion; and that ex-Service men,
local committees and the Ministry
should be represented on a
central advisory committee.

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TELEPHONE 430.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.) The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Years ago German wares paid this homage to British industry. In many directions the effect was to make Germany a serious competitor: in others she became one of the principal markets for British goods. An industrial supplement to the *Times* contains an instructive narrative of the rise of a competitor in the Far East. The allusion, of course, is to Japan. Considerable interest attaches to the story on more grounds than one. Industrially, the parallel between the two island empires is closer than is sometimes realised. As trade became vigorous the necessity in Japan, as in the United Kingdom, for the importation of raw material became a matter of growing importance. Possessing ample stores of coal and rich veins of copper, Dai Nippon must nevertheless depend upon other countries for such staples as wool, cotton, iron ore, and oil. She has an asset of great value in sericulture, which has been pursued for so many generations that a section of the community, like the cotton operatives of Lancashire, has developed a special physical aptitude for the work. In other respects, too, the silk industry of Japan bears some correspondence to England's cotton trade, except that Japan has a primary advantage in the home production of the raw material.

With respect to her mercantile marine, Japan's advance, especially during and since the war, has been very marked. In this department, as with her Navy, she now ranks as the third Power in the world, though there is still a big gap between British and Japanese tonnage. British shipbuilders and British seamen have had a large share in regard to Japan's fleets, naval and merchant. Regarding constructional work in Japan, which shows remarkable strides, British influence has been supreme, and the colony from the Old Country which established itself at Kobe many years ago contributed largely to the success of that port.

Many inequalities are still to be noted in Japan's industrial development. Even in the dwellings of the poor on the lonely hillside the oil-lamp has been superseded by the electric globe, due to Japan's natural facilities for hydro-electric power, and the towns contain any number of factories equipped with up-to-date machinery, but a few miles away agriculturists may still be seen tilling the fields with the primitive implements of their grandfathers, while unwieldy ox-drawn carts perform the work of transport. On the whole, though, there is no room for question about Japan's progress. It has brought its problems, too. Labour in the Eastern Empire is putting forward demands exceeding in some respects those of the Western proletariat, all the more difficult to meet because of the comparative slump that has succeeded the wonderful boom. But the present stagnation is practically universal. It is encouraging to remember that prosperous nations, among whom Japan must certainly be included, have correspondingly greater purchasing power.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

To Kowloon Cyclists.

It was our duty yesterday to record two further thefts of bicycles from the stand of the Star Ferry at Kowloon, making eight thefts in all within the past few weeks. Our reporter was rather inclined to blame the police for the matter and although it is true that the police might render a little more protection than it has so far, we think that cycle owners have themselves very largely to blame. It is an exceedingly risky thing to leave an unprotected cycle standing for hours at a public stand where every Tom, Dick or Harry is free to come and ride it away. The police constable on duty would have a pretty big job on hand if he were expected to recognise the owner of every machine placed in the stand. At home the leaving of cycles outside such places as railway stations or free libraries is very sternly discountenanced by the police and owners are more or less expected to have a small lock and chain with which to make their mounts safe against theft. We suggest to the Kowloon cyclists who prefer to ride their machines down to the ferry instead of taking a ricksha that their own protection is simply the cost of a small padlock and chain. Such a protection is cheap enough, surely, and the few seconds it would take to lock a cycle wheel would be worth the feeling of security. We have our doubts as to whether a Chinese is doing this kind of thing, because he would run great risks of being caught, whereas a foreigner taking a machine from the stand would not arouse the suspicions of the constable on duty. So serious has this thieving epidemic become at the ferry wharf that the police ought to insist on the use of locks. And there couldn't be any kick coming from the cyclists.

The Banque Industrielle.

Local depositors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine will, after yesterday's proceedings at the Supreme Court, be looking forward to the day when the bank will again open its doors for business. The information contained in the affidavit of the local manager, Mr. M. Montargis, all points to the fact that a combination of other banks in France will take over the Bank's business, reorganise it, make arrangements for carrying on, and order the resumption of business within a reasonable space of time. This is unquestionably the best way that could have been found out of the difficulty. It has been realised that French credit and prestige in the Far East would have suffered a heavy blow if the bank had been allowed to close down for good, with the final payment of so much in the pound. So much has been plainly said by leading French citizens out East and the urgent representations that they sent to Paris have had effect. We shall have to wait a little longer to learn of the final arrangements but there is every reason to feel optimistic and confident. The large number of small investors and depositors will have learned yesterday's news with no little amount of relief.

Hongkong's Finances.

A very interesting report on the finances of the Colony for last year has just been issued by the Government. It has been compiled by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer and shows that the revenue exceeded the expenditure by just over \$200,000. That is a welcome change to the year 1919 when the Colony's business was run at a loss of nearly a million and a half dollars. The three previous years were run at a profit and on December 31st, last the Colony's surplus balance amounted to nearly five millions. We have heard a lot about the Government's finances of late and the efforts that have been made to increase the revenue show that money is flowing out pretty freely. The revenue from the Opium Monopoly last year fell away by \$1,532,019 and we all know that a further decrease is expected to be shown at the end of the current year. The last financial statement published in the Government Gazette revealed the fact that nearly every Government Department is spending more money apart altogether from any of the special schemes of public improvement that were sanctioned at the Budget meeting held last autumn. There is a fear that we are living up to the very limit of our income, if not beyond it. The Government should exercise the greatest care in its expenditure for ordinary purposes, because it

DAY BY DAY.

NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO FREEDOM AND JUSTICE IS POPULAR EDUCATION, WITHOUT WHICH NEITHER FREEDOM NOR JUSTICE CAN BE PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED.—Garfield.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The body of a Chinese boy, who was drowned whilst bathing at Mongkok, was yesterday removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Sergeant Skinner of the R.G.A., yesterday reported to the police that at about 4 p.m. on Monday some person stole a revolver from the storeroom at Whitfield Barracks.

During the fire at Catchick Street a house at No. 25 Han Wo Street, temporarily vacated in the general alarm, was entered by a thief who stole \$113 worth of clothing belonging to one of the inmates.

Disabled by a deep wound in his shoulder, inflicted with a chopper, a fowl of a vegetable stall at the Central Market was yesterday laid up in the Civil Government Hospital. His assailant, a fishmonger, has fled.

An amah, employed at No. 16 Morrison Gap Road, has made a report to the police to the effect that between 1 and 4 a.m. yesterday, her room was entered through an open window and money and clothing to the value of \$55 stolen.

For being in possession of 64 taels of raw opium a Chinese, who was searched and arrested on the Wuchow boat, Leungkong, by Revenue Officer Brown, was this morning ordered to pay a fine of \$450, or in default to undergo three months' hard labour.

The management of the World Theatre informs us that they have made complete arrangements for securing the sole rights for screening a number of first class pictures at their theatre including the Dempsey-Carpenter Fight, "Eyes of Youth," "Desert Gold" and many others of super interest. It will no doubt be of interest to learn that a new and complete electric lighting plant has been installed at the theatre, so there will be no cause to complain of the "The Light that Failed" in future.

The effect of the new ordinance in regard to the restriction of rents is seen in the steadier tone of the property market. There has been a marked absence of sales lately, and speculators, who previously to the enforcement of the new law controlled practically the scale of rents, are conspicuous by their absence. In some cases they have applied to the land companies for the cancellation of the leases on the properties farmed out to them, but needless to say, these overtures have not been considered.

One of the operators of the Hongkong Amusements Limited, who together with others recently resigned their employment, was this morning charged at the instance of Mr. Stevens, the Secretary of the Company, with entering the premises of the Tai Yat (Number One) Cinema at Yaumatei with burglarious intent. It is alleged that out of spite in consequence of the acceptance of his resignation, he cut the electric wires giving current to the theatre, and this charge which was denied on behalf of the defendant by Mr. Nash, was brought by Mr. Woo, for the prosecution, as an alternative to the major one. The case was remanded until to-morrow afternoon.

"JAPAN PARK."

The Japanese Home Office is credited with having adopted a plan suggested by Prof. Honda, Director of Afforestation, to convert the district around Asama-yama into a national park. The region includes several small lakes and streams, and a number of hot springs. The necessary estimates will be presented to the Diet next season. It is proposed to name the reservation the Japan Park.

should aim to avoid the necessity of any further taxation. Business is bad enough without the prospect of more expenses. The Colony has weathered the industrial depression fairly well, but it still has anxious days ahead.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

What a convenience it is to be able to stroll into your club, have a drink and not be called upon to pay a single cent. It does not matter how hard up you may be, in the East you need never stint yourself because if you have not the cash to pay for what you desire you can nearly always sign a chit. Yes, it is very convenient at the time, but when the end of the month comes along and you are presented with a bill and have to stump up for pleasures almost forgotten you begin to think that it is not quite such a good arrangement. The chit system to the young fellow on small pay is the curse of the East and I was very sorry that nobody supported the popular and genial chairman of the Y.R.C. in his recommendations that as far as the Club bar was concerned there should be some method of cash payments. It certainly would be rather a drastic measure to make people pay up for everything they had at the time, but were it once introduced there is little doubt that members would never wish to return to the old system.

The members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club apparently are determined that the memory of those members who made the supreme sacrifice during the war shall not easily be forgotten. The fine granite stone that has been erected in front of the Club House will forever be a reminder of the old faces that will be seen on the links no more. I hear that there was a certain amount of opposition to placing the stone in the prominent position where it stands but the majority did not like the idea of sticking it away in an odd corner, where nobody would see it and where it would therefore not serve its purpose. And quite right, too. I dare say there are one or two "indispensables" who would rather it were not so prominent and there are some who argue that when a man comes out for a game of golf he comes out to enjoy himself and does not want to be reminded of the horrors he has been through. There appear to be some, however, to whom the memorial is nothing but a cold block of stone, which stands for absolutely nothing. It does stand for something though; it is erected to the honour and glory of the dead and as such is sacred. The unveiling ceremony on Sunday took only a few minutes and one would have thought that it would have been possible to put away pipes and cigarettes for that short time. But not so; there were one or two who stood looking on and puffing away as though they were at a baseball match.

There seems to be a pretty bad epidemic of bicycle thieving at the present time and although the police by their watchfulness can lessen the number of robberies it is not always an easy matter to catch the thief and to prevent it altogether is a difficult proposition. The wiles of the cycle thief are various, cunning and clever and this kind of miscreant appears to be up to all the tricks of the trade. I do not know how they go about with things in the Colony but in a town where I once lived, where the Chinese cycle thief was a great nuisance, one of their methods was this. A man would ride along on a bicycle and when he came to a place outside of which were a number of other machines he would dismount and place his cycle amongst them. He would go away and in a short time return and, quickly picking out the best machine, jump on it and ride off. If the owner should happen to come out, he could plead that he was in a hurry and had made a mistake and go off on his own machine. If he was not caught in this way he would ride away on the stolen machine and a short time after come back for his own. The thief's bicycle was never stolen because there was a confederate watching it all the time. The stolen machines were taken to big repairing shops run by the gang and there taken to pieces, interchanged, repainted and done up and sold at a big profit. Yes, the cycle thief is a pest not easily got rid of, but if he finds that every bicycle leaning against the wall is well secured with a good lock he will find that his money is not so easily earned and will probably be driven out of business.

ROYAL MEMBER OF JOCKEY CLUB.

Duke of York has been elected a member of the Jockey Club.

LOCAL MODISTE'S CASE.

Madame Lily and Her Tailors.

The case in which Madame Lily sued six of her tailors for money lent and in which the defendants counterclaimed money due to them under an alleged verbal promise of a 30 per cent. increase in wages was concluded in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood, this morning. His Lordship said the question to be decided was whether or not there was an agreement for an increase in pay on December 22nd. Mr. Webster (for plaintiff) referred to the letter that Madame Lily received from the Guild and said when plaintiff took it to the workshop and asked what it meant, all the employees, with one accord, said: "It is not us; it is No. 1 (the Guild). We are very sorry; we are quite happy." The men were earning very good money, said Mr. Webster, and in some cases—He was speaking from memory—they received as much as \$180 a month. No contract had ever been made to increase the employees pay by 30 per cent. and the men were perfectly satisfied.

Madame Lily, in the box, said she had been in business since 1917 and had never before had any trouble with her employees.

Mr. Webster asked if on Feb. 2nd the employees asked for the 30 per cent. increase.

Madame Lily: Mr. Webster, I have told you so many times. No.

Mr. Webster: Yes, but His Lordship has not heard. (laughter.)

Plaintiff was further cross-examined and most emphatically denied having ever offered to pay an increase of 30 per cent. and that the men had at any time been dissatisfied.

In giving judgment, His Lordship referred to the claims and the evidence and said in plaintiff's claim for sum of money to defendants, judgment would be entered for plaintiff, with costs. With regard to the counterclaim, His Lordship had to decide whether he should accept the story told by three of the defen-

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Lambourne tells of a new hybrid flower, a cross between a pink carnation and a sweet william. The successful crossing is not very surprising, as the flowers are related, each being honoured with the botanical name dianthus—a flower of the gods.

But if the new flower should prove true to type, it will lack the irritating characteristic which distinguishes one of its parents. There is no plant, not even the snapdragon, which is as prone as the sweet william to put forth from the same root, and often from the same stem, blossoms of all sorts of hues. As the same plant will also very likely bear single and double flowers, it is almost certain as we watch it coming into bloom to give us what Mr. Wegg called "a delightful sap-pur-ri-er."

Trained to a south wall in Kew Gardens is a charming evergreen shrub, which has this warm summer furnished a fine display of curious flowers. It is a kind of guava, introduced within recent years from Brazil. The true Indian guava will not fruit well in England, even under glass; but this Brazilian cousin seems quite hardy, and unaffected by frost. It would probably thrive far better in sheltered spots of the southern counties than at Kew. So if this fair stranger can be persuaded under happier conditions to produce fruit in the open as well as flowers, we may get a desirable addition to our home-grown garden fruits, says a London writer.

dants or the story told by Madame Negre. His Lordship reviewed the evidence of these parties and said, having seen the witnesses in the box, he accepted Madame Negre's statement. He found that during December her staff were not anxious to fall into line with the plans of their Guild and that no complaints were made by the staff until this dispute arose, in June. He would give judgment for Madame Negre, with costs.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Joe, he was inclined to sniff a bit the other day at what I had to say about "bloody" as a grown-man's reading fodder. Of course I didn't mean for it to be taken over seriously, this Buffalo Bill Wild West stuff, but if some folks ye may as well save your breath unless ye go into the furthestmost corner of a subject and trawl it out on the lines of a three decked editorial. As a matter of fact, my reading nowadays is mostly confined to the bed-book order of literature, the heavy stuff that's likely to gradually see ye off to the Land o' Nod and no cause exciting dreams between then and the next morning. But by the Hokee Fly wi' this awful heat these past few nights it takes very little short of a bottle of whisky or a hit on the back o' the head wi' a steamhammer to put ye off.

As a rule a bed book lasts me a fairly long time. After Carlyle's "French Revolution" I followed on wi' Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire" in two volumes and now I'm getting on wi' the same writer's "Naval Strategy." Dry, but very interesting, mind ye, provided ye skip bits and you're aye sure o' finding the place where ye left off the night afore. In our house, you're sometimes lucky if ye find the book itself but as that's a sore subject, we'll let that particular flea stick to the wa' in the meantime.

Mind ye, I'd no particular notion to read up strategy, naval or otherwise. I got enough o' strategy when I was out on Sunday field-days wi' the Volunteers at Fanling. The only strategy I thought of then was how to get shot of the whole thing without unduly weakening the defences o' the Colony. Some of our officers hadna' great headpieces for strategy either, now I come to think of it. They were by no means keen on their men showing anything in the way of initiative. The only thing in that line I ever got the opportunity of showing was the movement to a flank in which I led the MacPherson on Armistice Day, our two wives being the enemy on that occasion. I may add that I was sorry for it afterwards for I got the job to take Mac's boots off that same night (or to be accurate, the next morning) so that he could slip up his stair without waking the

baby in the house next door. It turned out though that even if we were good strategists in the way of taking cover at a bar, we must have lost the touch by night for at the time I'm telling ye of, MacPherson made so much to do at the very idea of cutting his boot laces that the whole terrace was craning their necks over verandahs watching the play. I've learnt since that troops moving about after sunset shouldna' as much as cheep; sound travelling so in the dark. But let that be as it may.

I'd have liked to devote a couple o' columns on what Mahan says about the influence of sea power and the difference between strategy and tactics but I'm sure Joe wouldn't be pleased, wi' newspaper at the price it is to-day.

But Mahan has his lessons. He takes ye right down the line from the earliest of our Admirals and after you're through wi' him, Naval Strategy or no Naval Strategy, ye canna' but appreciate the fact how chancy a thing is war. Great Britain has so long kept its place among the leading powers that there's maybe a tendency to regard our position as for ever established, come what may. History contains many terrible examples of the folly of that line of reasoning. If history teaches us anything it surely teaches us that no nation has a prescriptive right to exist and flourish so long as it does not justify its existence by the hard work and sacrifice of its citizens. Ships or no ships, strategy or no strategy, it is nevertheless patent to any calm and unprejudiced observer that the present trend of events are no going the way of prosperity and well-being but towards poverty and sloth.

If we could really understand the present we could predict the future. Aye, the present is aye the blind spot in life. We often say, if we had been in this Colony thirty years ago what we couldn't have done in the way of swelling a credit balance at the bank. Thirty years hence posterity'll set us down for a purblind set of dodders no' able to see our fingers above our face, and the chances are they'll be right. Aye, it's a cheap and easy thing to predict a great and glorious future but it's aye a good thing to mind that no man can live longer at peace than his neighbours'll let him.

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Plain Silk
and
Voile

Assorted Colors
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MOTOR COMPANY
SUED.Watchman's Summary
Dismissal.

The case in which an Indian watchman named Shash Mir claimed from the United Motor Company, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central, the sum of \$51.66, being \$26.66 for wages due and the balance one month's wages in lieu of notice, which came before Mr. Justice Wood in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon and which was adjourned until to-day, did not come into Court. It is understood that defendants consented to judgment.

A full report of yesterday's proceedings appears on page 5.

THAT DROWSY FEELING
AFTER MEALS

so common at this time of year is due to sluggish liver. Just take a couple of Pinkettes, the dainty little liver regulators, to-night, and see how much brighter and better you'll feel to-morrow.

Pinkettes are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, coated tongue, foul breath; act as gently as nature.

Or druggists everywhere, or post free at 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Chestnut Street, Shanghai.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

M. M. Liner In Port.

This morning the Messageries Maritimes passenger steamer Cordillere arrived at Hongkong from Marseilles and the usual ports. There were 27 saloon and 150 steerage passengers and 80 tons of general cargo for this port, Canton, Macao and Manila. The vessel is proceeding to Shanghai and Japan.

Passengers by Porthos.

Delayed by typhoon weather the French mail steamer Porthos will not arrive at Hongkong before 6 o'clock this evening, it was stated by the Messageries Maritimes' local office this morning. The vessel was due to reach this port yesterday morning, but was detained at Woosung for two days by the presence of a typhoon on the coast. It the meantime her departure for Marseilles, via Saigon, has been fixed for sometime to-morrow.

Notable among the passengers who will travel by the Porthos are the following:—Mr. H. Le Bras, manager of the Canton branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, who has been transferred to the bank at Bangkok. Mr. Le Bras will disembark at Singapore and Mrs. Le Bras, who will accompany him, will proceed on to Marseilles.

Mrs. V. Marsot, wife of the acting manager of the Hongkong branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and her two daughters will be passengers to Marseilles.

Mr. Bouliol, of Hongkong, also is booked to Marseilles, as are Fathers Bascon and Desmet, of local institutions.

A party of 45 Chinese students from Canton colleges are proceeding to Lyons on the Porthos. They will enter the famous University of Lyons to complete their education.

New Holt Steamer Arrives.

The cargo steamer Glancus arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon on her maiden voyage. The vessel came out from Liverpool and brought a large general cargo for Far Eastern ports. She sailed from the Mersey on July 9, and made a good passage, arriving at Hongkong one day ahead of time-table. The amount of cargo for Hongkong totals 865 tons and there remain on board for Shanghai and Japanese ports 5,500 tons. Capt. Houghton is in command of the Glancus.

The Glancus is a vessel of 7,600 tons gross and is a sister ship to the steamer that the Taikoo Dock and Engineering Company building for the Blue Funnel. The new-comer is a steel single screw steamer and was built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., at their Newcastle-on-Tyne yards. She has a length of 452 feet, a breadth of 55 feet and a depth of 35.2 feet. The Glancus is a geared-turbine ship and is fitted with two turbines, which were manufactured by the builders. On her trial, Glancus logged 15½ knots an hour.

She is one of the vessels in the Ocean Steamship Company's share of the Blue Funnel Line and well maintains the high standard set by the other ships in the line.

Part of the inward cargo on the Glancus is turbine machinery which will be installed in her twin-ship, now under construction at Taikoo dock. To-morrow she will move from Holt's Wharf to the sea wall at Taikoo to discharge the turbine parts for the new ship. One of the pieces is a heavy lift of 120 tons.

Lloyd Triestino Steamer
from Italy.

The Italian passenger steamer Trieste, of the Lloyd Triestino S. N. Company, arrived at Hongkong this morning from Trieste, Venice and other ports en route. There were 30 cabin and 364 steerage passengers, while the freight for discharge here amounts to 600 tons. Consignments for northern ports are set down at 2,000 tons.

Steamer Late.

Another vessel late in arriving at Hongkong is the N. Y. K. steamer Fushimi Maru, from Seattle. She was due here yesterday, but will now not reach port until Friday, it is stated, owing to exceptionally heavy weather having been encountered between Japan and Shanghai.

Wages Cut.

A settlement of the maritime strike in America, which came to

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"Dairy Maid" ... 1.35 " "
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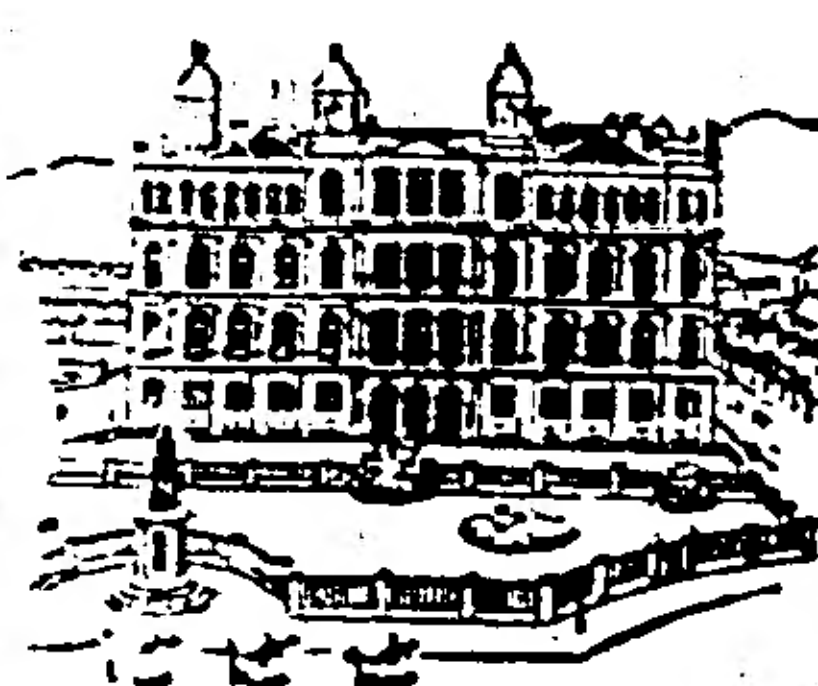
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Gouda (Full Cream)... \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar ... 1.00 " "
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)40 per pal.

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Fillets ... 80 cents per lb.
Haddock ... 70 " "
Kippers ... 60 " "
Red Herrings... 30 " "

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SKEETERS!

Mosquitoes, children, are a curse
So universal that a verse
About their ultra-fendish ways
Should earn some sympathetic praise.

They much prefer to work at night,
And I'm inclined to think their bite
Is rather worse than is their bark.
Although that singing in the dark
Is probably the meanest noise
That any living thing employs!

While you are helpless in your bed,
One picks a sector near your head,
And starts a musical patrol
Which lacerates your very soul.

Your hands dart out in angry swipes,
But nothing doing! no, those pipes.
Sing on their owner undisturbed,
His thirst for human gore uncurbed.
You've now become a mental wreck,
And then he settles on your neck.

You wait with diplomatic guile
In spite of knowing, all the while,
That he is puncturing your hide,
And leaving poisoned goo inside.

You think you've got him in a trap,
And you negotiate a slap
Which leaves you aching, hard and long,
But doesn't interrupt his song!

But you, of course, have suffered, too!
You'll recognize these words as true!

F. B.

an end last month, was effected on the basis of a 15 per cent. reduction in wages all round, according to information received in Hongkong by an American steamship company. Overtime also was considerably cut, preventing wholesale "profiteering" in future under this heading.

It is said, Engine-room workers agreed to the reduction through their unions, and while deck officers and sailors had not done so at the time of mulling in America, it was considered most probable that they would follow suit. After the strike crews were

ready to sign on the articles a new scale of wages, although great opposition was made to prevent a reduction being enforced.

On American ships working on the China Coast and to India and Java the lower wages are now being adopted, without any fuss. The new wages for men on American ships engaged on the coastal trades are still higher than the pay on other ships on the coast, due to the advantageous position of the gold dollar on exchange.

NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 682

NEW STOCKS

RECEIVED

OF THE FOLLOWING

LEATHER BELTS

IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE

SOFT COLLARS

IN PIQUE AND ZEPHYR

SILK SOCKS

IN BLACK, WHITE, GREY, ETC.

CELLO GARTERS

IN WHITE, BLACK, TAN, GREY, NAVY, ETC.

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ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

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"AERTEX" SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.

CASHMERE SOCKS in plain and many smart designs.

The above have all been
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Arriving next week

"SAXONE" FOOTWEAR — GLYNS HATS & CAPS.

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Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

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SMART FROCK OF YELLOW LINEN WITH TOUCHES OF WHITE



CUNNING WAIST-AND-BREECHES SUIT OF LINEN IN ROSE AND WHITE



FROCK OF PINK DOTTED SWISS



LINEN MIDDY DRESS THAT IS SMARTLY TAILORED AND TRIMMED



Play-pinafore and knickers of pale green linen with wood embroidery

The modern child has achieved smartness in dress with no loss of prettiness. Little frocks and suits are engaging in style and daintiness as the mother heart could wish them to be, but they are also quite as smart and correct in their way as are grown-up costumes.

When materials are beautifully fine, of course, the small costumes are expensive. But considering the high cost of really good material now, it is really astonishing what smart little frocks of excellent fabric can be bought in the shops. Of course, very little material is needed for a child's costume, that is one explanation of the wonderful values.

In the afternoon the little girl wears sheer, filmy fabrics that set off her dainty feminine charm—organdie, dotted swiss, dimity, fine voile and handkerchief linen are the materials for these ravishing little frocks. Linen is very simple but a good deal of trimming is used. The set-in sleeve is most often seen and the waistline is made as low as possible. Slimness is the effect desired, even in early years and chunkiness is as carefully avoided at six years as it is at sixteen, six and twenty and sixty. The little girl under ten wears her skirt several inches short of her knee; the little underclothes are still shorter and the knee is bare, since all children wear the cool, comfortable linen short socks in summer time. The girl of twelve has her skirts just over the turn of the knee. After that it is a matter of choice for women are wearing any length of skirt from just below the knee to the ankle.

A dotted swiss frock for a little maid of five is pictured. This model hangs from the shoulder and has no sash, a style that is very cunning on five-year-olds or younger. The swiss is rose pink with white dots and white edging trims the skirt, sleeve and neck. Little white buttons and loops are set down the front opening and a bow of Nattier blue ribbon adds definition to this front opening which is a new notion. All the tucks in this frock are run by hand. Isn't the hat cunning, too? It is made of the rose dotted swiss with lace at the edge and a band and bow of Nattier blue ribbon. A pink silk parasol makes a lovely background for the frock, and the little maid wears white socks turned down at the top in the smart way, and patent leather strap slippers.

Little folks are not as apt to wear pink and blue as they were. There are smarter colours for extreme youth now. Yellow is one of these shades, turquoise is another, jade green still another. And children, this summer, are wearing a lot of gray and brown—colours that never used to be considered lively enough for childhood.

A gray organdie frock for a girl of six years is embroidered with rose coloured wool, and another frock is of gray dotted swiss, the dots white. Picot trimming in white edges many little ruffles, there is a demure white lace collar and from the collar trails a neckbow of the narrowest width black velvet ribbon, the ends falling clear to the hem of the skirt. A little frock of brown dotted swiss has white picot edging on the scalloped flounces of the skirt and a round, turned down collar of white organdie embroidered with brown worsted. The sash is a crisp affair of brown organdie.

Dimity has always been an ideal fabric for children's dresses and many little frocks of dimity are shown this season. A cross-bar effect red and white dimity is very fresh and crisp with narrow ruffles and a sash of red taffeta ribbon. A white dimity has little ruffles with picot edging, a cunning square neck and short, puffed sleeves. All these little frocks are very smart; they have an individuality and character quite different from the sameness of little girls' dresses a dozen years ago when models were all precisely alike and only sashes in different colours gave an individual note.

Linen is the smartest possible material for women's frocks this summer and, of course, plenty of it is used for children, also. Linen dresses in summer time. There is a freshness about it when just from the laundry that suits the lovely freshness of childhood.

Very small girls are wearing the grown-up sport-skirt-and-waist effect (which much delights their hearts). The little skirt is of pleated linen, with a straight belt of the material and the waist is of linen, handtucked, and with the childish eton collar and elbow sleeves. And, of course, a saucy little cravat bow at the neck. A little costume of the sort has a pleated skirt of brown and white crossbarred linen and a waist of white linen with brown wool buttonholing on collar and turned back cuffs, and a neckbow of brown ribbon. With this play costume is worn a brown straw roll brim sailor and brown and white socks with brown leather sandals. A neat play frock for a girl of seven has a long waist, low belt and short skirt made of two scalloped flounces. The material is blue linen, the scalloped skirt flounces piped with the same material and the belt of black patent leather. A little blue and black embroidery ornaments the plain, round neckline and the edge of the elbow sleeve.

Two cunning linen play costumes are pictured, one of them showing the very short skirt—a very sensible idea for a play costume. This frock is of pale

green linen and the rompers, gathered in at the knee, are of the same material. The frock has wool embroidery on the yoke, cuff and pockets and the yoke, extending downward to overlap a box pleated panel, gives a good line. The other frock is of yellow linen with white linen collar and cuffs embroidered with yellow wool. Pockets on this frock too, you observe, and white buttons on pocket and yoke.

For a girl of seven, is a middy dress of white linen, with graceful pleats held down by a blue linen belt, and collar and cuffs of the blue linen with narrow white braid trimming. The chevron and band on the sleeves are truly nautical and make the tailored frock very smart.

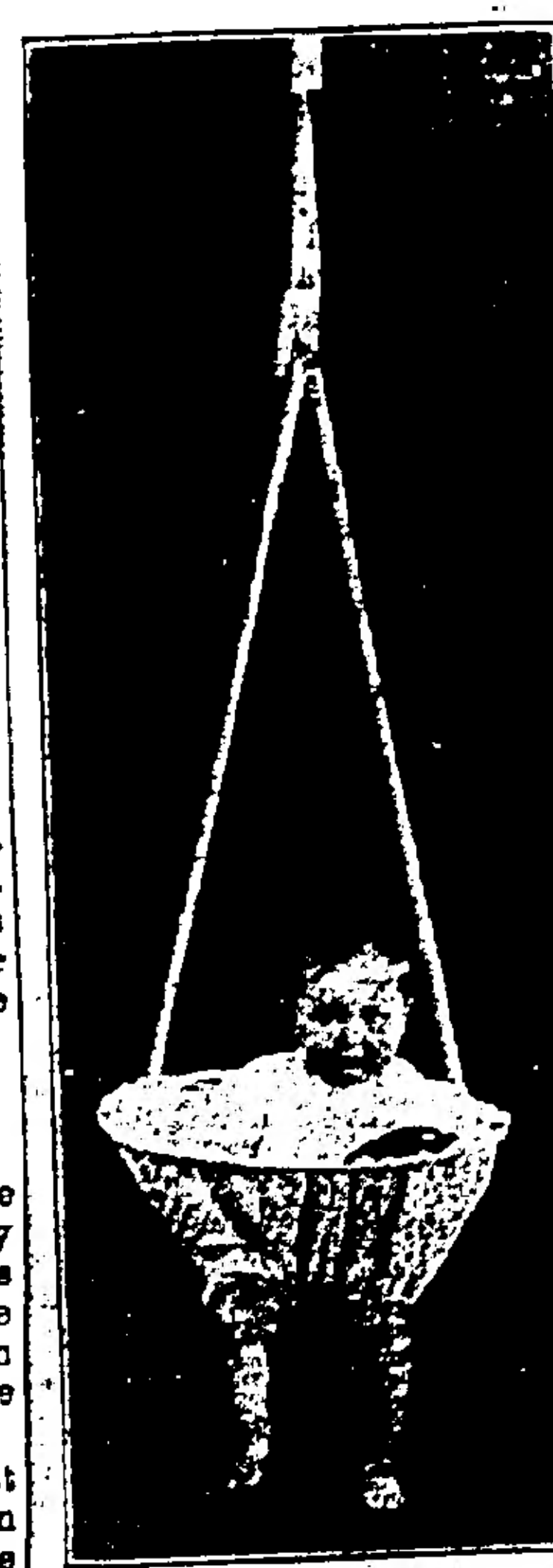
No little boy of these modern days suffers the indignity of petticoats. Even two-year old laddies wear trousers; but the tiny trouser suits are dainty and pretty enough to please the mother who hates to lose her baby and see him grow into a big, rough chap in regular mannish dress. Pictured is a typical suit for the baby boy. The loose, short breeches are of pink linen and the cunning waist of pink and white crossbarred linen with white collar and cuffs banded with pink. The breeches button to the waist and the lines of the costume are straight yet full, like a little dress, for all the boyish breeches. The boy of six or seven wears closer-fitting breeches and a belted coat and this costume is also of linen in some suitable shade, with turned down white collar and silk cravat.

BABY'S HEALTHY CRIES.

Young mothers need not be paralysed with fear when baby yells. It is the youngster's method of conversation, and if he did not make his wants known by howls he would often be neglected.

In addition to crying from just cause, one skilled specialist in infantile diseases tells us, the normally healthy child should cry for about two hours each day for no other reason than that it needs exercise. This crying, fortunately, is not continuous, but is spread over the twenty-four hours in short intervals. The mother or nurse soon learns to distinguish these healthy cries and pays little attention to them.

BOILING SHRUNK CLOTHES. Put the shrunk flannels into a copper and cover with cold water to which shredded soap has been added (in same proportion as for boiling white clothes). Bring to the boil and let boil five minutes or longer if necessary. Then wash and rinse in tepid water and dry in the open air if possible.



He can't get out and the strong spring that suspends his chair keeps any strain from his little legs—yet he imagines he is doing the jumping and walking himself.

MAKING BABY HAPPY.

Isn't the spring-swing pictured the happiest idea ever thought of for baby? Of course, he imagines he is doing the jumping all by himself, for every time his soft little inefficient feet touch the floor, up he goes. And the more he wriggles and springs, the more he seems to be doing the jumping all by himself. Yet not one bit of



Just as it is, without any lace or ribbon fripperies, baby's wheeled bed is a most luxurious affair; of white wicker with adjustable frame for hood.

dangerous strain comes on the little legs and feet for the swing is suspended well above the floor by a strong spring. It can be hung in the porch or from the bar that goes across a door to support portieres, indoors.

When baby gets tired of this active exercise he may have his fenced-in play-place with a rug spread on the floor or out on the grass. The fence is tall enough to prevent even a two-year-old from climbing out of the corral, yet there is room enough inside for an active baby to have all the fun he wants, crawling about.

When sleepy time comes there is the delightful wheeled bassinet which can be moved about wherever it is coolest and shaded, or wherever mother is to be near by. Such a bassinet is pictured and even without any dainty trappings you observe, this is a most luxurious little bed—made of white wicker with standard and wheels of white enameled wood and the wheels rubber-rimmed. The framework for the hood is adjustable and may be pushed back to lie quite flat when desired. The hood will be of organdie or dotted swiss over silk, and broad satin ribbon may be drawn through the open space in the bassinet.

This bassinet is for the small baby, only. The sturdy fellow (or young lady) going on two years old must have something more substantial. By the time baby is a year old he should have a real crib in a size that will accommodate him for several years. The new crib models have sides that let down so that the crib may be drawn up beside the mother's bed at night and the child may be attended to without necessity of rising and reaching over a high crib railing.

Bath hour too is such a luxurious time, if the small person only realized it. Never again in all his life, probably, will he be so lapped in luxury, so surrounded with creature comforts and ministering care. Who of us indeed has a bath thermometer carefully inserted in the water by anxious love every morning before the precious one is allowed to perform ablutions? Who, but baby? And who is so critically particular about the soap and talcum you and I use; or whether our towels be the finest, softest damask? Baby ought to enjoy his morning bath—and usually he does!

One of the supreme comforts of the modern baby is the romper; the jolly, delightful romper which permits the small person to creep and tumble and roll to heart's content with no exasperating getting in the way. Baby's romper this summer is of cool, fresh linen feathers with prettily around neck and sleeve-edge. And he is put into this happy garment by the time he is eight months old.

THE BEST AGE. A group of mothers were discussing the age at which youngsters are the most interesting, and the general opinion was that from eight to ten is by far the nicest age. The kiddies are just beginning to take a really intelligent interest in everything around them, and are as keen as mustard about everything new that crops up.

NO AIRS AND GRACES. The girls are not too obviously feminine nor the boys too masculine, and they are the very best of friends. Later the girls are too apt to cultivate small airs and graces, and the boys to adopt a touch of "swagger." Have you found it like that?

SHRUNKEN WOOLLERS. Take a large pail of boiling water, add 1 teaspoonful paraffin or olive oil, 1 tablespoon liquid ammonia, and 1 small packet soap powder. Whisk to a lather, make water just ordinary temperature for washing woollens. Place garments in bath and leave ten minutes. Then swirl without rubbing. Rinse in plenty of clean warm water; hang in breeze to dry.

A SALT CURE. Make a salt solution, using as much salt as the water will dissolve. Place the articles to be treated on a covered board or deal table, left side up. Damp the article well with the salt solution—using a soft brush or rag. Now stretch carefully to the required size. Now iron with a very hot iron till perfectly dry—taking care, of course, to avoid burning. With very large articles it is advisable to treat them in sections.

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Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 2	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 7	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 28
E. Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 28
Monteagle	Oct. 25	Nov. 10	E. Britain	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

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GINYO MARU	15,700	about Sept. 25th

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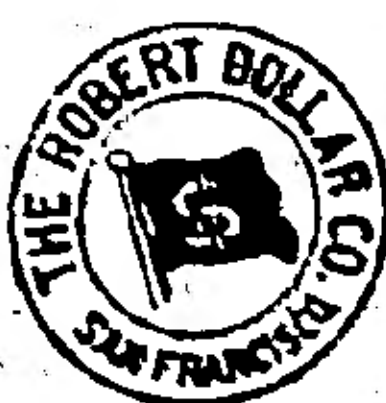
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ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOERUE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
TOSARI	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.
ALDEBARAN	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Jan.

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Brent Towner, from International Bank from New York.

Mizuno Ozubun, from Osaka, from Tondaryashi.

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Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 11, 1921.

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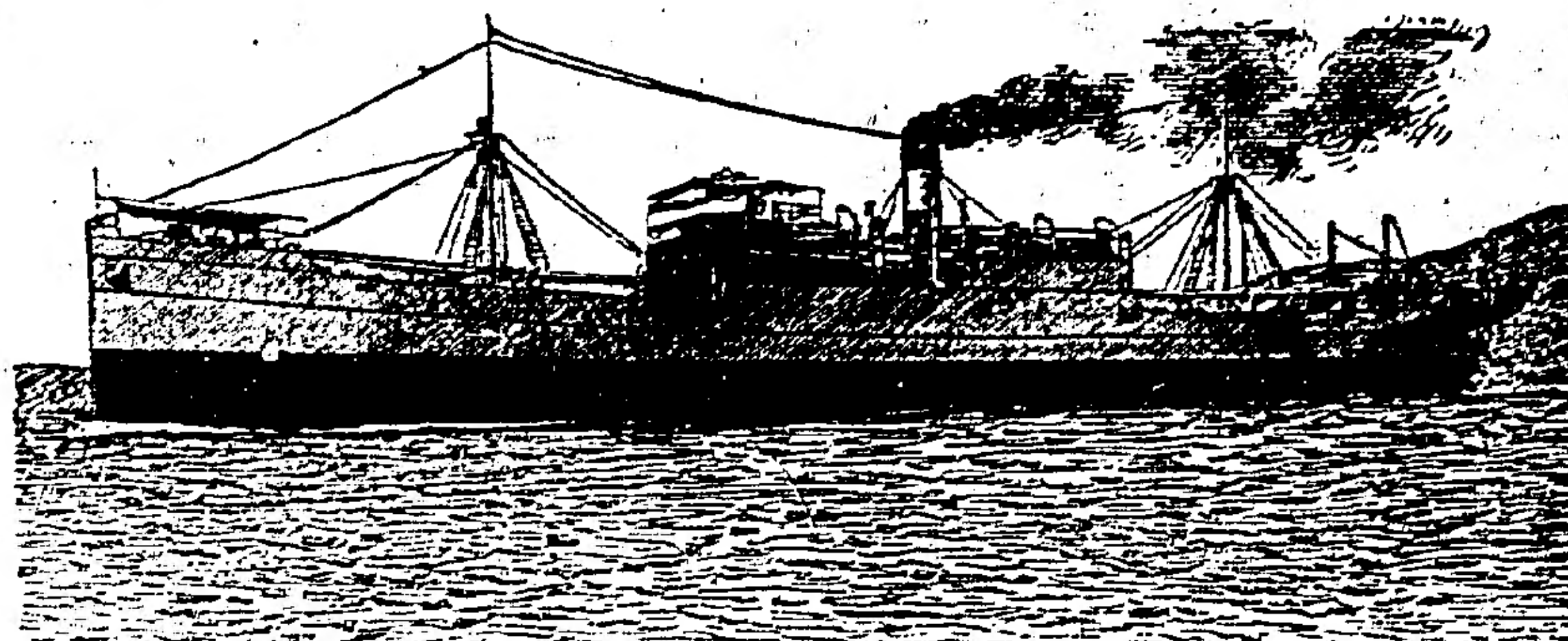
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	20 Aug. 11 a.m.	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
MANELA	7,200	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	31st Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,100	20th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Malbourne via Manilla, Thursday
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

Calls at Sandakan

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TANDA	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
NAGPORE	5,200	25th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
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NISHIMA MARU " " Friday, 19th Aug.

SADO MARU " " Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU " " Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

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TANGO MARU " " Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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TAKAOKA MARU " " Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU " " Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU " " Saturday, 20th August.

TAMBA MARU " " Friday, 2nd September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBESHI MARU " " Tuesday, 30th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANIGAWA MARU " " Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU " " Thursday, 18th August.

INABA MARU " " Saturday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU " " Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

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Tibodas	Java	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Shanghai
Titaroom	Japan	30th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tilsalak	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan

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Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	21st Aug.	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall 19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg & Genoa	Kentucky 11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	10th Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, H'BURG
"GLENARIFFE"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, H'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 27th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents

Tel. 3337.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
KOBE via Shanghai	Fooksang	Thur. 18th Aug. at d'light.
BANGKOK	Mingsang	Thur. 18th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Thur. 18th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri. 19th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Sat. 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yusang	Sun. 21st Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Tues. 23rd Aug. at 8 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Tues. 23rd Aug. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Thur. 25th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 20th Aug., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kallong	19th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	18th Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupoh	21st Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	23rd Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	25th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	25th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 17, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Parnmore	FRI. 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moj, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on 19th August.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

SHIPPING NEWS.**NEW LINE TO FAR EAST.**

The Curtis Line, a Portland steamship company, will probably start a line of freighters to the Far East at the end of the present year.

ALLEGED LIQUOR-RUNNING BY BRITISH SCHOONER.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Officials of the Department of Justice are said to be angered at the seizure of the British schooner Henry L. Marshall, (for alleged liquor-running) which they consider was immune. The "New York Herald" says that the Department has forbidden similar seizures, and that it has also summoned to Washington Mr. Hayward, the Federal District Attorney, who announced that similar seizures would continue.

LOSS OF A PASSENGER STEAMER.

The steamer Hatusho Maru (765 tons) owned by the Amagasaki S.S. Co., which left Chemulpo for Kobe on August 3rd encountered a severe gale in the Genkai-nada off Tsushima the same evening and foundered. When news of the disaster was received by the Shimomoseki office of the company on Thursday afternoon the steamer Kamiyo Maru was despatched to the scene. Great anxiety is entertained, as the steamer has been carrying a large number of passengers lately and the fate of the passengers and crew is unknown.—"Kobe Herald."

JAPANESE OCEAN-GOING TONNAGE.

There is a temporary scarcity of ocean-going ships in Japanese shipping circles. There is really an excess of such ships in the country, but many of them are tied up, while shipments to Europe and elsewhere show an increase. It is doubtful whether this increase will continue, and shipowners are not yet in a mood to release their ships for operation. Unlike a small ship or a wooden ship, it takes considerable time and expense for repairs and it is not easy to obtain the necessary number of able seamen. Such being the case, shipowners will not release their tied-up ships until they are sure of the freight situation for return voyages.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Of interest to shipping companies which have steamer services to Calcutta is the construction of the Grand Trunk Canal, which will considerably improve the facilities of access to the Port of Calcutta. According to a recent issue of Finance and Commerce, the canal is 22½ miles long and between 250 and 400 feet wide, and extends from Baranagar to Kulti. The Canal will include an inland harbour at Manicktolla, which will relieve the congestion on the Hooghly. The harbour and its connected basins will provide a frontage of nearly 14 miles and it is believed that these facilities, and the reclamation of a large waterlogged area in the vicinity of Calcutta, will afford an avenue for the expansion of the city and the creation of a new industrial centre in the neighbourhood.

DEVICE FOR PAINTING VESSELS.

A Barge has been especially equipped for painting vessels while moored alongside the docks. It consists of an air compressor and an especially designed device for spraying paint. By means of this equipment one painter will cover the amount of ground that fifteen men with brushes would, at the same time giving better results and using less paint. Air for spraying is maintained at 100 pounds pressure; the receptacle that holds the paint has a capacity of ten gallons, and the spraying device can be adjusted for heavy or light paint. The painting of vessels does not interfere with the handling of cargo, which, of course, is a great advantage. Paint applied in this manner will enter into and completely cover all surfaces, cracks or other indentations, and at the same time give a smooth surface. There is less paint wasted and a much greater percentage applied to the surface by the spraying method than by the hand and brush method. The spraying nozzle is fastened to the end of a piece of pipe six or eight feet in length, the advantage of this pipe being that the painter is not required to come into close contact with the atomized paint, and also enables him to reach to a considerable height. Any kind of paint or liquid, thick or thin, can be sprayed with equal ease.

Mr. Cairns, Magistrate at the Thames Court, to a reveller named Solomon—Your great name-sake said rightly that wide is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is a fool.

